The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,855.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 21st January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dasson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class	Ditto	£30
2nd Class	Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the 8th or 9th of next month and will probably be ready to sail on or about the 15th of February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.-s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDGOWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 24th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per Ship DUNLOE, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS to receive delivery as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Burns at the risk and expense of the concerned without further notice.

OWEN AND OKELL, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ULCOATS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Emery Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Coburn, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ditto Under Vests.
2 ditto Linen Collars.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.
½ ditto Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs
1 ditto White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Action Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Plants, &c., (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton by McNaughton and Smith, with a pair of handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses, and set of English plated mounted Carriage Harness, a handsome English-built circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Surgeon Major T. C. Trestrail, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers, 4 in number, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitchers, round Salvers, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery &c. handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Dining Table for 8 persons, Side Board, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Whatnots, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Action Square Piano by Collard and Collard, in first-rate tune, expressly made to order for Indian Climate, a first-rate Sewing Machine in capital order by Wheeler and Wilson, a Students' Microscope, an Ice Machine, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a lot of fresh Oilmanstores by Crosse and Blackwell, a Grass Cutting Machine, a Grinding ditto, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, with a pair of iron grey Arab Horses and Harness.

A Ditto Ditto Circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Thorn.

A first-rate Milch Cow and Calf.

Surat Goats in Milk, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following Carriages just landed per ship Daphne from London

A new Miniature Barouche with Lamps, Pole, Bar and Shafts, complete, by Lovel.

A new Miniature Brougham with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, Bar and Shafts complete, by F. J. Smith, London.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the late G. S. Clay, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SILK.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown, No. 42, at Mandvee by order of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubbib, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Jaith, the Mortgagor, the following:—

58 Cases of China Silk, different qualities.
20 Bundles do. do.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano 7 Octave, &c., at No. 14, Victoria Road.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, 70 casks Plaister of Paris, &c., the property of James Freeman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 26th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.— THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, for the further consideration of the Insolvency Bill, and other business, will be HELD THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 3 P.M.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 26th January 1871.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST ESTATE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1 per cent (one per cent.) has THIS DAY been DECLARED, and is now PAYABLE to Creditors of this Estate, whose Claims have been admitted by the Trustees.

Creditors will have to produce and, where necessary, to give up the Vouchers held by them in support of their Claims, and execute a Release to B. F. Cama and the Trustees.

T. F. PUNNETT,
For Trustees of the Estate.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 25th January 1871.

FOR SALE, THREE IRON BARGES, about 60 tons each, suitable for landing Cargo.—For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING TILES, assorted sizes,—the latter in both Black and White Colours.

5, Church Lane. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."	
Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	,, 3 do.
Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.	
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases	at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux do.	,, 18 do.
Cognac do.	,, 16 do.
Also,	
Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases	,, 10 do.
Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.	
In 1 dozen cases	at Rs. 11 per doz.
Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.	
Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases	at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal	,, 12 do.

Bombay, 1st January 1871. RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Sea Fellings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

LOUIS FRANK,

THE CELEBRATED

MAGICIAN AND ILLUSIONIST,

(Pupil of Chevalier,)

Has the honour to announce that he will appear in his

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT

OF

NATURAL MAGIC

AND

ILLUSIONS,

IN THE ABOVE THEATRE,

On FRIDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY 1871.

Mr. FRANK has great pleasure in being able to present some entirely new illusions never before performed in this country. It would be quite impossible to mention, within the limits of an advertisement, anything like the whole of the tricks and illusions to be performed, but in the programme for to-morrow evening will be included

THE BEAUTIFUL GROWTH OF FLOWERS,

One of the most wonderful achievements in the Art,

AND

DECAPITE PARLANT,

OR

THE ORACLE OF DELPHOS.

In this most inimitable Illusion a head is put upon a plate or bare table, and to the surprise of every one it goes through all the functions of a LIVING HUMAN HEAD; it not only eats, drinks, smokes, and laughs, but will converse with the audience in the most natural manner, and also possesses the faculty of "Second Sight." Mr. Frank begs to say this is not performed by the aid of what is known as the "Sphynx" table, as the head and table can be inspected and examined by any one, and the most sceptical will be compelled to acknowledge this to be one of the greatest marvels of the age. Mr. Frank performed this daily for seven months in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and having combined with it a host of other novelties, he trusts, on the present occasion, to secure that patronage and support he has invariably received both here and in Europe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

TICKETS for Reserved Seats to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.; Carriages at 11 P.M.

A. F. BRINE, Agent.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1048 OF 1868.

BAPOOJEE DINSHAW, Parsee, residing in Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and DINBAI, his Wife } Plaintiffs.

VS.

MANOCKJEE SORABJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE, respectively, Parsees, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Khetwady, in Bombay, aforesaid } Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of April 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD in EIGHT (8) LOTS by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of February 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eight square yards, be the same a little more or less, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 2 and 19, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 180, 181, and 184, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north partly by the property of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla and partly by Nanabhoy Lane, on the south by the property of Dhunjeesha Ruttonjee Captain, on the east by the property of Heerjeebhoy Framjee Cooper, and on the west by the said Hornby Row, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Cowasjee Manockjee, and are now occupied by certain members of his family.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-six and two-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon with their appurtenances, situate on the east side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 26, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of Maneckbai and Motteebai, on the south by the property of [illegible], on the east by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Apollo Street, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are occupied by Messrs. Lyon Brothers and Co.

LOT No. 3

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and sixty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of the said late Cowasjee Manockjee, known as Prince of Wales Hotel, and being Lot 4 in these particulars of Sale, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property of the said Cowasjee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Sigg and Company, and are now occupied by Messrs. Payne and Co.

LOT No. 4.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 21, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the north by the property of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Doobash, on the east by Marine Street, on the west by the property of Yacoob Simmah, which said premises now offered for sale are used as the Prince of Wales Hotel, were formerly occupied by Nanabhoy Nowrojee, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

LOT No. 5.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, with their appurtenances, and the mango and other trees growing thereon, and known as Mount Garden or Date Grove, and situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 and 72, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 96, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the east by Government ground, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the property of Buchoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Naryalwada, and on the south by the property of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy Moonga, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Mr. MacSweeny, and are now occupied by Mr. J. E. Dudley.

LOT No. 6.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the house and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the south side of the Khetwady Main Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 171 and 172, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by the Khetwady Main Road, on the south by the property of Rustomjee Aderjee Bombotwalla, on the east by the Parseewada 1st Gully, on the west by the properties of Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff and Shapoorjee Cowasjee and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Cursetjee Cowasjee, and are now occupied by Pestonjee Heerjee Cooper.

LOT No. 7.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the stable and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of the passage of the Churneywady Oart in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 61, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 95, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the north by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee Dommasia, on the south by the property of Muncherjee Furdoonjee Vajeefdar, on the east by the passage of the Chandanwady Oart, and on the west by the property of Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Nowrojee Rustomjee, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 8.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bapoojee Dinshaw, and Dinbai his wife, Manockjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Sorabjee, and Cursetjee Cowasjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, comprising several khanchras, and containing by admeasurement eighteen thousand seven hundred and seventy square yards, be the same a little more or less, situate at Sion, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north and north-west partly by the property of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawalla and partly by the property of Curnin Minguel Parel, on the south and south-west partly by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas and partly by the property of Goostin Lawrence and others, and on the east by the Sion Road, and which said land has been for some time past, and now is, in the occupation of Samjee Samwer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, and at the Office of Mr. Tyabjee, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendants, Manockjee Sorabjee and Burjorjee Sorabjee, No. 5, Apollo Street, and at the Office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, Cursetjee Cowasjee, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort.—Dated this 19th day of January 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of PURE COAL TAR SOAP is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

Sole Inventors and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31ST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

will be presented

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE!

A Grand Pictorial Exhibition accompanied by Mr. BIRCH, as Cicerone with Fun, Wit, Humor, Comic Songs and Impersonations of Character, and by Mr. R. W. Kohler with Solos on a multiplicity of instruments, including the English Concertina, Cornet, Flageolet and Rock Harmonicon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9 P.M.

N.B.—Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be re-ceived by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

THE undersigned beg to give NOTICE to CAPTAINS and AGENTS tendering for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS from Bombay to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY TROOPS' PROVISIONS, Salt and Preserved, just received Overland, either by CONTRACT per head according to Government Scales, or otherwise, at moderate Prices.—For particulars apply to

Rampart Row. SORABJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

IN CHANCERY.

Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSO-CIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL [illegible]. In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the GEORGE [illegible] SPINNING and WEAVING [illegible] Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER [illegible]

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs Leathes and Crawford, Attorneys for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all parties interested in the liquidation of the above Company do attend at my Chambers, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made therein as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

TENDERS will be received by the Super-intendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY the 28th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, of the INVALIDS of the SEASON, together with Men in health, Women, Children, Insanes and Convicts, the probable strength of which more or less is noted in the margin. As far as it is at present known eleven standing berths (exclusive of those for the families) and 28 swing cots, will be required for the Invalids. Cells will also be required for one Military Convict and two Pauper Insanes, Civilians.

—	Officers as per G. O. C 885 of 1869.	Invalids.	Insanes.	Men in health as Guard.	Convicts.	Women.	Children.
Madras Presidency	...	51	...	...	...	2	7
Bengal Ditto	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Bombay Ditto	...	43	...	13	...	3	5
Convicts from Bombay Jail	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Civilian Pauper Insanes	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total	3	95	3	17	1	5	12

2. The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his certifying the Home authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey on the 11th proximo, sailing from Bombay about the 15th February, and will be chartered on the terms of the last revised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, as well as apparatus for making and baking the bread rations of the Troops and others embarked, the materials for making the bread rations being obtained by purchase from the Commissariat Department.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charter-Parties as well as to Counterparts of Vessels taken up to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agents for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th January 1871.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by MESSRS. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following properties:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Brigadier Lawrence's Bungalow, registered under No. 51, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Moodliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutcherry or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three-quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm registered under No. 28, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, and at the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT,

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CUR-RENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except snugs, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced business here as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS with Branch Establishments in Liverpool and Manchester.

RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN & Co.

No. 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—This COMPANY undertakes to RECEIVE and LAND CARGOES at any of the Government Bunders; to BOND, if required to do so; or to DELIVER GOODS to CONSIGNEES, on orders from Agents or others, authorized to grant the same.

Goods will remain in the Company's charge until claimed by the Owners, or if required be handed over to the Custom House. When left with the Company beyond the time allowed by the regulations, the usual Government Fees will be charged to the Owners.

It is intended to give preference, in the dry season, to ordinary cargo boats, as being better adapted than barges for the work of this port; their draught admitting of their coming alongside piers, when larger boats cannot do so.

As a general rate is not suited to all descriptions of goods, the Company is prepared to enter into arrangements for particular cargoes; and will undertake to discharge vessels within specified periods.

The facilities offered by direct steam communication, via the Suez Canal, between England and Bombay, and by rail from the latter place to Calcutta, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjaub, will be availed of to clear and forward goods to any station in the Mofussil, or vice versa, to any port in the world. Mr. Purvis will attend to this portion of the business.

The Company guarantee that their operations shall be noted for quick despatch and moderate charges.

Orders to be addressed to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersee & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE,

PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,

No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. [illegible] supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes [illegible] Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per [illegible].

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY .... ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA .... BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
46 0	Silver Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	42 0
46 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	42 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

Credit.	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Pucro, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grapes,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	[illegible]
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark [illegible]	24
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	[illegible]
40 0*	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
45 0	TENT WINE	[illegible]
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
,, 5 ,,	Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,,	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the under-signed, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.	
Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,,	,, 43 ,,
BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.	
Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	,, 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the under-signed—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Brandy ,,	,, 30 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 15 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'	
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 20 ,,
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	,, 18 ,,
L. ROSE & Co.'s	
Lime Juice Beverages.	

REMINGTON & Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 6th and 20th January, and 3rd and 17th February, 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 13th and 27th January, and 10th and 24th February, 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 6th, and 20th January, and 3rd and 17th February 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 6th January and 3rd February 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 20th January, and 3rd March 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 10th and 24th January, and 7th and 21st February, 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 3rd, 17th and 31st January, and 14th and 28th February, 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January, and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 9th and 23rd January, and 6th and 20th February, 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 28th January, and 25th February 1871.

Managing Agents .... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay .... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras .... Messrs. BINNY & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 30 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz
Ditto Oysters,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the SUEZ CANAL.

		Quarts Rs.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Quarts	Rs. 40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 0
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	26 0	14 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
,, BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 8
,, BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
,, YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 0

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

Imported.

...n proved refractory, ...nd the running was bet... COGN... ; these two horses came a... capsule ... Rs. 32 ...se company, and it was by little ... that Harkaway won. ...kaway ... Scot... GENEVA, in Cases (1 dozen in [illegible])

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	85 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

11 Hummum Street, Bombay,

BEGS to notify that they have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT from No. 9 Meadow Street, to No. 11 Hummum Street, the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

They have also the pleasure to announce the arrival of extensive Shipments for the Present Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers, and Gentlemen may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

Instructions for Self-measurement, accompanied with a list of Cash Prices, will be forwarded on application.

JOONAS TYEB,
No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

10th January 1871.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET advancing for all Land shares. Press and Spinning shares were also firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
[illegible]	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	168½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
[illegible]	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	240
[illegible]0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
31,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,610
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	155
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	990
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
300	2,000	all	235do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,290
500	500	all	63½do.	Do. New	570
600	4,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,650
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	990
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	,000	2,000	20 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	215
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	420
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,365
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,025
1500	150	150	...	Broach Mills	260
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,375
750	2,000	all	15 p.	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	80 ps	Manockji Petit's	1,120
800	2,500	all	80 p.	Oriental	2,275
600	1,500	1,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Trescher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
5	19½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	rate
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅞d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¼
Five per cent	106¾
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	166¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—21ST JANUARY 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents large amounts, at Rs. 98-0 or 2-0 discount, and small sums at Rs. 98-2 or 1-14 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-12.

5½ per cents at Rs. 113-12.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 102, 103, 104½ and 105.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 330 and 331.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 237½.

Kursiong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s full shares at Rs. 60.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

Cogan, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Allahabad.

Cogan, Staff Surgeon Major, British Medical Service, on medical service, from Allahabad.

Weir, Major, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.

Tennant, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Neilgherries.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Rajkote.

Vaughan, Captain, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kolapore.

Carleton, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Cossipore.

Williams, Colonel, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Hoshungabad.

Moore, Captain, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Mhow.

Henslowe, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

Peckham, Cornet, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Horsbrugh, Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Goona (Central India.)

Pennington, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Luchnow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 25th January 1871.

Quartermaster Sergeant James Scanlan, 108th Foot, is appointed Quartermaster Sergeant to the Mount Aboo Sanitarium and transferred to the Unattached List under the provisions of G G O. No 606 of 1869.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information and guidance:—

Head Quarters Camp, 6th January 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

59th Foot.—Captain J. Lawson, to be Major from the 13th December 1870.

Major A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Lieutenant J. A. Rowlandson, General List, is attached to do duty with the 24th Regiment N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

18th N. I.—Captain J. G. E. Griffith to officiate as 1st Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel J. D. Woollcombe, C.B., (18th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Captain C. W. Wilson (No. 6 Battery 8th Brigade) from 6th December 1870 to 5th March 1871, to remain in England on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

COMMANDING P. D. A.

Poona, 23rd January, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

11th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel C P Pallin, for ten days, from the 22nd instant, on privilege leave.

Captain Hall, Brigade Major, performed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster General, P D A., from the 12th to the 16th instant, inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Poona, 24th January, 1871.

A Committee composed, as follows, will assemble at the Major General's quarters, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining Lieutenant Stevens, 1st Light Cavalry, as to his fitness for promotion to the appointment of Junior Squadron Officer or Adjutant of a Cavalry regiment.

President.

Major General Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Members.

Major Lock, 1st Light Cavalry.

Major Purvis, B.9 R. A.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters Camp, 14th January 1871.

Under instructions from the Government of India, it is hereby notified that from the 1st February 1871, the canteens of British regiments and batteries at the stations noted in the margin [working parties or troops stationed on the Abbottabad road, Murree Depot Family Camp, Rawul Pindee, Sydun-bowlie, Campbellpore, Attock, Nowshera, Peshawur,] are to receive, direct from the Murree Brewery Company, hill beer to the extent of one-fourth of the estimated consumption.

2. All supplies of the beer are to be subjected to the approval of Regimental and Detachment Canteen Committees, the report of which is to be forwarded to the Executive Commissariat Officer.

If rejected as inferior or out of condition, the beer will be returned to the company.

Reports (in duplicate), for the information of the Government of India, will be made quarterly to the Adjutant General's Office, Simla, showing the quantities of hill and English beer, respectively, consumed in each canteen to which the former may be supplied.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant J. H. Crowdy to be Captain, from the 23rd December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to re-appoint Surgeon A. F. Richmond to the 38th Native Infantry. Dated 26th December 1870.

The appointment of Major H. Macdonald, Staff Corps, as Commandant of Fort Michnee, vice Milrick, deceased, bears date the 1st July 1870.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Pending the arrival of Lieutenant Knowles, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. B. Salkeld, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Hewett, officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters. Dated 21st December 1870.

20th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain G. M. D. Hill to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion. Dated 19th December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon G. E. Dobson, M.B., to continue to do duty at the Presidency until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel W. E. D. Broughton, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from Allahabad to Fort William, for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—

On the 5th December 1870.

Asst. Apothecary A. B. Eates, B Batty. 16th Bde. R. A.

On the 2nd January 1871.

Lieutenant R. D. E. Lockhart, C Batty. F. Bde. R. H. A.
Color Sergeant D. Baird, 2-12th Foot.
Private T. Moore, 2-12th Foot.
Corporal T. Pearson, 1-14th Foot.
Hospl. Apprentice C. E. Davis, 1-17th Foot.
Color Sergt. W. McLellan, 26th Foot.
Private John Lyness, 26th Foot.
Lance Corporal J. Lukeman, 2-60th Foot.
Lance Sergt. M. Murphy, 62nd Foot.
Drummer J. Clinton, 62nd Foot.
Asst. Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M B., 9th Native Infantry.
Conductor W. Crawford, Ordnance Department.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified—

High Proficiency in Arabic.

Captain P. D. Henderson, 2nd M. L. Cavalry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign A. S. McRae, 36th Foot.

Lieutenant B. Smith, doing duty 4th Native Infantry, 107th Foot.

Captain H. L. Young, doing duty 9th Native Infantry, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Chalmers, Unattached, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Meean Meer, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent appointment, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

11th Foot.—Ensign W. A. J. Murray, 1st Battalion.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Ferozepore Station Order, dated the 1st November last, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Sankey, 39th Foot, to the medical charge of No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and troops in the entrenchment, vice Assistant Surgeon J Davis, of the same corps.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th December last, appointing Lieutenant E. S. Neave, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant J. B. B Dickson, proceeded on leave.

21st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 4th October last, making the following arrangements, consequent on the return of Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce, from leave:—

Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.

Ensign W. Harris, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Cornet A. M. Muir, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Colonel E C Warner, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars.—Captain C. E. Farquharson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot (1st Battalion)—Surgeon A. D. Gulland, M.D., to Bombay, from date of departure, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant A. Fawkes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th (Foot 1st Battalion).—Captain, Local Major, J. W. Poole to Kussowlie, from the 29th December 1870 to the 15th April 1871, on medical certificate.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant J. B. Clarke, from the 30th June to the 31st August 1871, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 25th September 1869.

36th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon D. A. S. Thorburn, M. D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Captain W. H. R. Skey, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain W. Sinclair, to Bombay, from the 5th January to the 4th February, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Major B. T. Gilpin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant L. W. Iredell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Captain H. F. Wilson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Captain G. L. Smith, to proceed to sea, from the 27th December 1870 to the 24th February 1871, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, C. Harris, doing duty at Meerut, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on furlough, on private affairs.

Major G. Cavenagh (doing duty at Jhelum), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Establishment.—Surgeon Major G. H. Ray, M.D, 13th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta or Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Head Quarters Camp, 17th January 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain G. M. Dobbin to be Major, from the 9th of December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

63rd Foot.—Lieutenant (Local Captain) Francis M. Leslie, from the 103rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pidcock, who exchanges. Dated 26th December 1870.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant Henry H. F. Pidcock, from the 63rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Leslie, who exchanges. Dated 26th December 1870.

1st Battalion 5th Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India permits Captain Clifford Wilson to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Dated 24th December 1870.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) J. J. Bradshaw to be Captain by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires. Dated 28th December 1870.

60th Royal Rifles, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant E. W. H. Crofton to be Musketry Instructor, vice O'Brien, who resigns that appointment. Dated 27th December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, on the pension of his rank, of Colonel J G Balmain, Royal (Madras) Artillery, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 31st December 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel (Local Colonel) Robert H. Currie, 39th Regiment, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February 1866, from the 19th December 1870, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 26th December 1870.

The promotion in the 36th Foot of Ensign H. C. Cowell to be Lieutenant, vice Stucley, deceased, published in General Orders of the 18th of October last, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, cancelled. Dated 7th January 1871.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lieutenant N. B. Edmonstone, 4th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England, via Bombay, and join the depot of his regiment.

Lieutenant Edmonstone's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

Captain J. G. Macleod, General List, Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 8th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain R. S. Robertson, Staff Corps, is transferred from the 9th Native Infantry to the 13th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 17th December last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Beath, M.D, after handing over the depot of the 55th Foot at Chuckrata, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty.

Dated the 17th idem, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. R Kearns, in medical charge at Dugshaie, on arrival of the head quarters 85th Foot, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 16th December last, appointing Ensign C A. Morris, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General W. F. Beatson, commanding the Allahabad Division, with effect from the 1st idem, under the provisions of G. O. No. 1 of 14th January 1867.

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 29th November last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. G. FitzGerald, doing duty with the 36th Foot, to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff, with effect from the 1st December 1870, vice Surgeon A. D. Gulland, M.D., 1st Battalion 6th Foot, resigned.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 1st July last, appointing Major H. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of Fort Michnee, with effect from the 26th June 1870, vice Lieutenant J. Milrick, deceased.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 25th November last, appointing Surgeon H. W. Spry, 39th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon E. Wilkes, Royal Artillery, resigned.

26th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 9th November last, appointing Lieutenant J. R. Mecham, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 10th idem.

38th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 5th December last, appointing Captain R. H. Ward, attached, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Ensign A. J. Brander, resigned.

Dated the 10th idem, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel H. N. Hodgson, officiating Commandant, on leave:—

Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer to officiate as Commandant.

Captain A. W. Graham, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain R. H. Ward, officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Head Quarters, Camp Darjeeling, 23th December 1870.

PASSAGES.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that an officer on the abolition of his appointment is to be considered, when rejoining his corps or station, or proceeding to another appointment with the same or less Staff salary, as travelling on duty at the public expense.

CATTLE.

Attention is directed to Article 7, Section XIII, Bengal Military Regulations,* the non-observance of which in a recent instance has resulted in a loss to the State.

*"Public cattle are not to be employed for private purposes under any pretence whatever."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH JANUARY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	No ship	
	Cases	,,	,,
	Seeds	,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Wellesley (s)	Peters	London, Dec. 11.
	Susan Josephine	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 8.
	Queen of Australia	Bege	Aden.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Goolcana	Nacoda	Diamond.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Orlando, to Liverpool.

Brig Hamoody, to Tuticorin, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
21	Anglia	Burt	Bombay, Nov. 3.
	Clementina	Mussar	Bombay, Nov. 17.
	France	Exmetin	Bombay, Nov. 15.
	Victoria Bridge	Lawry	Bombay, Dec. 1.
	Dover Castle	Owen	London, Oct. 4.
22	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Moulmein, Jan. 15.
	Chanticleer	Hall	Singapore, Dec. 28.
	Feronia	Nurburgh	Aden, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
21	Arabia (s)		....
	Courier de Bombay		....
22	Hindostan (s)		....
	Glenartney (s)		....

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 82 packages glassware, Soomar Veera; 5 casks hardware, &c., Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka and Son.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando (s), 1 case boots and shoes, Pallonjee Framjee & Co.

Collingwood (s), 12 cases papers, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Duke of Edinburgh, 614 kegs and 3 casks iron nails, Spencer, Shaw & Co.

Ulcoats, 2 packages earthenware, B. Bhima; 8 packages earthenware, N. K. Mahomed; 66 boxes tinplates, F. Moosbhoy.

Art Union, 10 cases moselle, Payne & Co.

Greenwood (s), 10 cases curacao, Payne & Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Poona (s), 1 case blue bunting, E. Abdool Caim.

FROM SUEZ.

Malta (s), 1 case surveying instruments, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

Poona (s), 6 cases cochineal, The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milbank (s), 1 box gold sovereigns, Framjee Cands & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.; 6 boxes sovereigns, the National Bank of India; 80 bales cotton, Bhoorabhoy Moteechund; 19½ bales cotton, Vussonjee Narronjee.

Bennington, 105 bales wool, Mowjee Anundjee; 23 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Mahadewjee; 236 bales cotton, Manore Kurruckchund; 32 bales cotton, Bechurdass Goolaldass; 26 bales cotton, Mungoomull Jusasing; 180 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Daphne, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Munoredass; 2 bales cotton, Boolasilall Choonilall; 20½ bales cotton, Godraz Merban; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Bhowan.

Collingwood (s), 100 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 262 bags coffee, W. Nicol & Co.; 4 cases mace, Jamradass Sadoorsm; 50 bales wool, Soonderdass Damodher; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Venay & Co.; 40 bales wool, Nursee Dewjee.

Duke of Edinburgh, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 300 bales cotton, George, Lockhart & Co.

Orlando (s), 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 320 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 31 cases ginger and 37 packages cardamom, W. Nicol & Co.; 95 pieces E. teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 151 pieces E. teeth, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 60 bales coir yarn and 100 bags coffee, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malta (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 1 case aniline dyes, Hoomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 55 bales shark-fins and 3 bales fishmaws, Nensey Ghungee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	January	28	Wednesday	July	12
Do	February	4	Do	do	19
Do	do	11	Do	do	26
Do	do	18	Do	August	2
Do	do	25	Do	do	9
Do	March	4	Do	do	16
Do	do	11	Do	do	23
Do	do	18	Do	do	30
Do	do	25	Do	September	6
Do	April	1	Do	do	13
Do	do	8	Do	do	20
Do	do	15	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	22	Do	October	7
Do	do	29	Do	do	14
Do	May	6	Do	do	21
Do	do	13	Do	do	28
Do	do	20	Do	November	4
Do	do	27	Do	do	11
Wednesday	do	31	Do	do	18
Do	June	7	Do	do	25
Do	do	14	Do	December	2
Do	do	21	Do	do	9
Do	do	28	Do	do	16
Do	July	5	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.	
Thursday	February	2	Wednesday	August	2
Do	do	16	Do	do	16
Do	March	2	Do	do	30
Do	do	16	Do	September	13
Do	do	30	Do	do	27
Do	April	13	Thursday	October	12
Do	do	27	Do	do	26
Wednesday	May	10	Do	November	9
Do	do	24	Do	do	23
Do	June	7	Do	December	7
Do	do	21	Do	do	21
Do	July	5	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	do	19	Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 9 A.M.			At 9 A.M.	
Thursday	February	16	Wednesday	August	30
Do	March	16	Do	September	27
Do	April	13	Thursday	October	26
Wednesday	May	10	Do	November	23
Do	June	7	Do	December	21
Do	July	5	Do	Jan. 1872	18
Do	August	2			

In accordance with the above, packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on Thursday, the 5th January 1871, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 P.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE WAR TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOORER—January 24th, at Commatteepoora, the wife of Mr. William Boorer, of the Fire Brigade, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GIRLING—January 19th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of W. Girling, D. P. W., of a daughter.

CARTER—January 21st, at Calcutta, Mrs. T. E. Carter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREGORY—LONG—January 16th, at Calcutta, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Dhurrumtolla, by the Rev. J. DeVos, Mr. Thomas Gregory, Junior, to Mrs. Agnes Long.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BEVAN—January 20th, at Ranipett, the wife of W. G. Bevan, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

ROSE—January 21st, at Cawnpore, Minnie, the infant daughter of Mr. C. S. Rose, aged 13 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.

THERE being a large demand for European goods in India, and for Indian products in Europe, it is obvious that Bombay, with its many commercial advantages, presents a large field for mercantile enterprise and profit. But on every side, and from all classes of merchants, we hear of nothing but accounts of disasters, losses, and failures, and these not confined to any special branch, but unfortunately as universal as they are grievous. The profits which might reasonably be anticipated are not only not obtained, but steady and uniform losses, extending over years, have been and are still suffered. Indeed, it would seem the longer the worse, and each year as it comes round, instead of indicating that the actual worst has been reached, only brings fresh misfortunes. To sum up the position in a few words, we would say that there is no article of European production which can at present be sold in Bombay to cover its home cost, while no article of Indian production can be bought here, shipped to its proper and usual market at home, and sold to cover first outlay. Surely therefore it is high time this subject was receiving attention, that it may be found to what causes this state of affairs can be traced, and from what course of action relief may reasonably be anticipated. In our position as journalists it is beyond our province to enter into minute details, but we are at liberty to deal with broad principles, and we would fail in our duty did we not, in circumstances such as we have pointed out, and which we believe are without a parallel in the history of trade, direct public attention to them.

Had the present position of business here resulted from any great and unforeseen evil or national calamity, it could be readily understood and suffered. But, on the contrary, turn to whatever article of Indian production we will, we find its value is now immensely higher than it was a few years ago when prices were in their normal state. On the other hand, articles of import which are in even moderate consumption are now in many instances much lower than they were a few years ago, while none are materially higher. We mention these points merely as proving that it is not from anything inherent in the business itself, or from any ordinarily accepted explanations, that our commerce is now in the state we have indicated. We must therefore look elsewhere for the causes which have produced these deplorable effects.

Our foreign trading community here may be clearly divided into two classes—the European and the native traders. Judging from late illustrations, we might further distinguish between them as the not over nice European, and the unscrupulous but shrewd and untiring native. Parenthetically we may remark that we are speaking only as far as our information goes. Our readers, who are more directly interested in the subject, will be best able to judge how far our views are correct and in accordance with their own. From the nature of export business the interests of the two classes above mentioned in relation to each other are, if not directly antagonistic, at least so far so that the European's loss is, with few exceptions, the native's gain. The converse, however, does not hold good, for it has almost universally been the fact lately that what ought to have been the natives' loss has fallen upon the Europeans, to a great extent. To make this plain, we have only to consider the present system upon which native consignments (the largest branch of exports) are taken by European firms. In some cases advances are given before the goods are shipped at all, but in most instances we believe they are given in excess of the fair value of the goods. We are far from saying that such excessive advances are knowingly given, but we hold that they are given without sufficient care being exercised, and this is one very important point to which we would solicit attention. If the experiences of late years have been calculated to teach our merchants anything, it has been that native shippers, as a body (which leaves room for honourable exceptions), are totally untrustworthy. It is with pain and regret we say it, but we put it to the European merchants, each one upon his own experience, to say whether it is so or not. If such is the case, surely the plain deduction is not to trust them, but only to give advances upon goods actually in possession and which have been seen and their value ascertained, keeping in view also the chances of markets declining. Such a course is all in favour of the honest native consignors as well as the European firms, for they will experience nothing but benefit from rogues finding their occupation in their line of business gone. An immediate result of such a policy as this—in addition to the patent one—would be that supply and demand would be allowed fair scope for regulating commerce, prices would be brought to a reasonable level, and the ruin and disgrace which have followed from adhering to an unsound policy would be averted. It is the case in England that in the event of a merchant there wanting an advance from brokers upon produce, and the merchant not being in exceptionally good credit, brokers will give nothing until they have seen and examined the goods. We venture to assert that European merchants at home are infinitely more deserving of trust than the bulk of our native shippers in Bombay.

Submitting the above remarks relative to exports, we reserve what we have to say on the subject of imports for a future article. That branch is unfortunately in about as disastrous a condition as exports, although from different immediate causes. The evils on both sides, however, take their rise, we apprehend, from a want of unanimity alike in principle and practice among Europeans, and our desire to do business, leading to undue facilities being granted, and too small remuneration being demanded for the labour bestowed and the risks incurred. Native consignment business must ever continue a main feature of our export trade. Therefore, we would strongly impress upon all merchants the necessity of protecting themselves: selecting wise business only, and adhering to it—if as a body, so much the better; if not, as individuals. Let the banks, or whoever may trust those following another policy, suffer, as suffer they must, and the evil will work its own cure. For merchants to shut their eyes to patent facts, and demand from legislative enactments that protection which their own prudence and care can alone effectually secure, is alike unreasonable and unwise; for no laws could be framed to meet the various cases or compel men to be honest. By adopting the plain course which circumstances dictate we venture to predict that merchants will speedily bring the export business of this presidency from its present unwholesome state to be what it has every inherent power to become, a gain to themselves and a blessing at large.

COLONEL BARR, Resident at Baroda, was in Bombay last week to confer with H. E. the Governor on some political affairs.

WE learn from a reliable source that Mr. Gopalrao Myral, the wealthy shroff of Baroda, will in all probability be the Dewan to H. H. Mulharao.

COLONEL F. R. POLLOCK, C. S. I., Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, intends to proceed home within a few weeks, when Mr. Macnabb will act for him.

CAPTAIN W. A. SALMON, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR W. A. PARK, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in February next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE sickness at Peshawur has by no means abated. H. M.'s 38th Regiment, in particular, has lately had a great many men in hospital, but it is only among the native troops that there is unusual mortality.

THE "Bangalore Herald" hears that Colonel McCallum, Deputy Judge Advocate of the Ceded Districts (Bellary), succeeds Colonel Sherard, who holds a similar appointment in the Mysore Division. The latter officer goes home next month, it is added.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine Staff Surgeon-Major Cogan, Captain Sinclair, 38th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

IT is reported, says the "Englishman," that Colonel F. H. Rundall, at present Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, in the Irrigation Department, will shortly be transferred to the office of Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary of the Public Works Department to the Government of India, on the departure of Colonel Anderson, the present incumbent.

ONLY a short time ago, says the "Englishman," we expressed a hope that the new Snider ammunition factory at Dum-Dum would not be added to the already too long list of failures in the buildings erected by the Public Works Department, but we hear that already cracks have appeared over several of the arches, and that the builders are hiding them as much as possible by putting plaster over them. If this report is true, the sooner an enquiry is ordered the better.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are authorised to announce that it is proposed from the 1st March next to run through trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad by night instead of by day, as at present, starting from Bombay at 8-30 P.M., and arriving at Ahmedabad at 12 o'clock next day, and leaving Ahmedabad at 6 P M., and arriving in Bombay at 9 A.M. Local trains will continue to be run by day as at present.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at noon—Mr. A. D. Grant (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co.,) in the chair. The first business was the election of two firms proposed as members of the Chamber—Messrs. Alsen, Riebe and Co, were proposed by Mr. Lang (Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.,) and seconded by Mr. W. G. Hall (Messrs. Nicol and Co.), and Messrs. Grendon Tippett and Co., were proposed also by Mr. Lang, and seconded by Mr. Dods (Messrs. Hutchison, Dods and Co.) On a ballot these two firms were unanimously elected. The next business was that for which the meeting had been specially convened, the consideration of the Insolvency Bill now before the Legislative Council of India, and with regard to that the Chairman moved, "That the Bombay Chamber of Commerce approve generally of the leading principles of the new Insolvency Bill now before the Council of India as set forth in the statement of objects and reasons appended to it." Mr. Kittredge (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.) moved as an amendment, "That the Chamber do not approve of the proposed Bill No. 26 of 1870." The motion was seconded by Mr. Lang, and the amendment by Mr. Bright (Messrs. Wallace and Co.) After some discussion, of which our report is deferred, the motion was carried by a majority of eight to ten. The meeting having lasted for two hours, the discussion of the details of the Bill was adjourned until this afternoon.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay was held in the Durbar room yesterday afternoon—the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy in the chair. The only business of general interest was the subject of laying street railways in the city, and with regard to that the Bench unanimously agreed to a resolution to refer the matter to a committee selected on account of the professional recommendations or local knowledge of the members. The following were the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Major Payne Barras—"That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Finance and Standing Committee for the year 1871:—Captain Hancock R. E., C. E. Chapman, Esq., Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Narayen Wassoodew, Esq."

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a select committee to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench for purchasing land for the construction of new cemeteries should be expended, and that such select committee be empowered to superintend generally the burning and burial grounds of the Hindoo community during the year 1871, with power to fill vacancies in the committee.—The Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Messrs. Kessowjee Naique Venayekrao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Lakmidass Khimjee, Narayen Wassoodewjee, Kahandas Muncharam and Nana Morojee."

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.—"That the report of the select committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation be adopted, and that the thanks of the Bench be tendered to the members of the select committee."

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.—"That the following gentlemen be appointed visiting Justices of the jails for the year 1871:—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. W. Loudon, the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Major Barras, Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Dr. Blaney, Mr. J. Taylor, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Mr. F. Turner, Mr. Ruggonath Narayen Khote, and Mr. C. Benn."

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That a select committee composed of the following gentlemen—Colonel Trevor, Mr. T. Ormiston, Mr. H. Maxwell, Captain Tulloch, Mr. LeMessurier, Mr. Mathew, Captain Henry, Messrs. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Kahandas Muncharam be requested to report on the following points:—1st, Whether it is desirable to introduce street tramways into Bombay; 2nd, If so, on what thorough-fares they should be laid down and on what gauge; 3rd, By what agency and on what general terms the tramways shall be constructed and worked?"

We shall publish a report of the proceedings to-morrow.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

VERSAILLES, 24TH JANUARY.

M. Jules Favre has arrived here with proposals for the capitulation of Paris, in which he demands that the garrison shall leave with the honours of war. He has seen Count Bismarck, who says that the proposal is inadmissible.

General Trochu is ill. General Vinoy has taken command.

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

The French report that the Germans made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture Dijon on Saturday. The attack was renewed on Monday but was repulsed by General Garibaldi.

The bombardment of Belfort continues.

It is reported that great dissatisfaction exists in Paris against General Trochu's attitude and that the population are despondent.

The Germans opened batteries on Saturday against Saint Denis and the surrounding forts with good effect. Several fires have broken out in the north of Paris and at St. Denis.

News received by balloon, dated Paris, 20th instant, states that the number of victims through the bombardment up to the 18th instant was 86 killed and 215 wounded.

H. E. THE GOVERNORS LEVEE.

WE append a list of the names of the gentlemen who were presented to H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzerald at the *levee* in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Tuesday. We should mention that H. E. Sir Augustus Spencer, Commander-in-Chief, Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, members of Legislative Council, judges of the High Court, the Governor's *suite*, and the Commander-in-Chief's staff stood beside His Excellency during the levee. The following is a list of the gentlemen who signed their names at the door:—

Mr R J Abraham
Mr F W B Acworth
Mr J Adams
Colonel Aitchison, Staff
Mr R C Antrobus
Mr F F Arbuthnot
Assistant Surgeon Arnott
Mr A E Ashley
Mr Serjeant Atkinson

Captain Baillie, 25th N I
Mr M Balfour
Colonel Ballard, R E
Assistant Surgeon Barker
Mr Sidney Barlow
Mr G A Barnett
Mr Arthur Barret
Mr R Baumbach
Captain Becke, Marine Batt
Mr H G K Bellairs
Mr C E Benn
Mr P Benn
Mr C A Beyts
Mr J N Beyts
Mr H M Birdwood
Mr J E Bodger
Mr T R Booth
Rev D C Boyd
Mr W A Browne
Mr W Buckham
Mr J Burgess
Ensign A N Burns, 49th Regt
Surgeon Butler
Mr J K Bythell

Lieut-Col Cahusac, Marine Batt
Mr A Cameron
Captain Sir J Campbell, R A
Mr Alexander Campbell
Professor F J Candy
Mr E B Carroll
Mr S A Carvalho
Mr R H Cheetham
Major Chittey, Staff Corps
Mr H Churchill, Zanzibar
Major Clarke, R A
Captain Clarke, Staff Corps
Mr J F Cleary
Mr Chas H F Clough
Mr Henry Cleveland
Capt Cockburn, late 83rd Regt
Major Collier
Lieutenant E B Coke, R A
Mr C P Cooper
Major Corban, 49th Regiment
Mr R L Crawford
Mr L Crawford
Rev W H Cummins

Surgeon-Major Davey
Lieut-Col A Davidson, R E
Mr M R DeQuadros
Mr E Doering
Mr David Don
Mr C Douglas
Mr J R Duxbury

Surgeon W S Eccles
Mr A Edginton
Mr A Estill
Captain Ewart, 2nd Life Guards
Mr Robert Ewing

Mr B F Farnham
Mr G W Farran
Mr C F Farran
Mr T B Ferguson
Mr A Fernandes
Mr John Firth
Mr L Fletcher
Dr G F Forbes
Mr L J Ford
Mr T R W Forrest
Deputy Inspector-General Foss
Lieutenant Fox, 49th Regiment
Mr C E Fox
Captain L Fraser
Mr W L Fulcher
Colonel Fuller, R E

Mr H Gamble
Captain Gavegan, 49th Regt
Hon Mr Justice Gibbs
Mr F B Girdlestone
Lieut-Col Glass, R A
Mr T C Glover
Lieutenant Goldie, R E
Mr A R Gordon
Mr W E Gordon
Mr A D Grant
Colonel Green, 19th Regiment
Dr Temperley Grey
Mr C J Groom
Mr A M Gubbay
Mr A C Gumpert

Colonel Hailes, R A
Mr W G Hall
Mr W H Hamilton
Captain Hancock, R E
Mr S J Harrison
Mr J Hart
Lieut-Col Hassard, Marine Batt
Colonel Hatch, R A
Mr R V Hearn
Mr J R Henson
Lieut-Col Henry, R A
Captain G F Henry
Mr Hereford Hope
Mr C Herring
Dr T G Hewlett
Mr Fraser Hore
Captain Hoskins, R A
Mr Fred Hoyer
Mr W F Hunter
Mr J F Hutchinson
Mr L Hynes

Mr George Impey, I N
Mr J D Inverarity

Mr H E Jacomb
Rev Dr Jardine
Mr. T Jefferson
Assistant Surgeon F Jones

Captain Keays, Staff Corps
Rev W B Keer
Hon Mr Justice Kemball
Mr W Kinnear
Colonel Kirby, Staff
Mr Geo A Kittredge
Mr R Knight

Mr C Lake
Surgeon Lalor
Mr C A Langley
Mr F L Latham
Rev Geo Ledgard
Mr E Tyrrell Leith
Mr T R Light
Mr E Lissiguot
Commander Lodder R N
Mr Loraine, R A
Mr W Loudon
Mr G S Lynch
Captain Lyons, Marine Batt

Mr James Macalister
Mr J W Macfarlane
Mr J Macfarlane, C S
Surgeon J Mackenzie
Mr J Mackinlay
Mr W Maidment
Mr W Maitland
Captain W Major, 49th Regt
Mr G Manson
Mr M B Manuel
Captain Mathew, R E
Mr F Mathew
Mr John McAlister
Lieut McCudden, 7th Fusiliers
Mr Samuel McCulloch
Mr J McLaughlin
Lieutenant H Melliss
Captain Merewether, R E
Mr George Miles
Mr C E Mitchell
Mr J F Moir
Mr Geo T Molecey
Mr E N Molesworth
Mr W L Macroom
Lieutenant Morland, I N
Mr Edward Morris
Mr J Moscropp
Inspr-Genl Mouat, C B, V C
Mr M Mouat

Mr M Mell
Mr Reginald Murray

Mr J P Negroponte
Dr Niven
Mr G E Noble

Mr Thomas Ormiston, C E
Mr G E Ormiston, C E
Mr J W Orr
Mr W H Osler
Principal R G Oxenham

Surgeon Partridge
Mr H W Payne
Mr W F Peel
Mr C Peile
Mr William Pendlebury
Lieut-Col Penn, R A
Mr Henri Pierret
Mr Jones Pigot
Chevalier Pilastri
Mr C W Prescot
Mr A Preston
Mr Percy Preston
Colonel Price, 19th Regiment
Captain Pryce, I N
Mr T F Punnett
Mr W Purvis

Major Raitt
Mr G K Remington
Rev G C Reynell
Mr W Rivett-Carnac
Mr R Roberts
Rev T S S Robertson
Mr W Rodgie
Surgeon A M Rogers
Mr J Ryan

Mr R L Sands
Captain W A Salmond
Lieutenant Sargeaunt, R E
Colonel Schneider, Staff
Lieutenant W L Searle, I N
Mr T Sevastopulo
Captain Sexton
Rev F L Sharpin
Mr A F Shepherd
Mr G W Showell
Mr R H Showell
Mr J M Sleater, C E
Mr James Smith
Mr James E Smith
Dr Sidney Smith
Mr Thomas Smith
Mr F H Souter
Mr N Spencer
Captain Spring, R A
Mr M H Starling
Mr F W Stevens
Mr R Stevenson
Captain Stock
Staff Assistant Surgeon Stock
Mr J Story
Mr A Stuart
Mr R Swanson
Mr J A Swornsbourne

Major Gunn Tapp, C B
Mr George Taylor
Mr George Taylor, C E
Mr James Taylor
Mr G W Terry
Dr Thom, Dy Inspr Genl
Mr H I P Thomson
Mr James Thorburn
Captain Thornhill, R A
Mr H G Tippet
Surgeon Major Trestrail
Captain W G Trevor, 11th N I
Major Turner, Staff Corps
Mr Francis Turner

Staff Surgeon Veale

Mr C J Wallis
Mr Edward Walker
Lieutenant Warner, I N
Mr R Watson, C E
Capt Waudby, 19th Regiment
Assistant Surgeon T S Weir
Mr Walter West, M A, C E
Mr John Westlake
Major M Willoughby, Staff
Rev C T Wilson
Mr J R Wilson
Mr C A Winter
Mr J J Winton
Dr Wright
Mr W M Wood

Mr C L Yeats
Captain Young, R A
Mr W E Young

Mr Anundrao Bhaskerao
Mr Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady
Mr Ardaseer Moonshee
Mr Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Mr Ardaseer Hormusjee
Mr Atmaram Pandoorung

Mr Babajee Cassinath
Mr Bala Mangesh Waglé
Dr Bhau Daji
Mr Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
Mr Budroodeen Tyabjee
Mr Byramjee Dadabhoy
Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy

Mr Cowasjee C Jamsetjee
Mr Cowasjee Dady Limjee
Mr Cowasjee M Limjee
Mr C M Cursetjee

Mr Dady Manockjee Limjee
Mr Dady Nusserwanjee Dady
Mr Dhirajlal Mathooradas
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee
Mr Dhunjeebhoy M Jejeebhoy
Mr Dosabhoy Framjee

Mr Eduljee Rustomjee

Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee

Mr Gunpatrao Baba Saugleekur
Mr Gunpatrao Bhasker
Rao Saheb Gunpatrao M Pitale

Mr Homejee C Dady
Mr Hurrichund Sudassew

Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy
Hon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr J M Cursetjee
Mr Javerilal Umiashunker
Judge J Wassoodewjee, Poona

Mr Kahandas Muncharam
Mr K M Cama
Mr Khunderao Bedurker

Mr Limjee N Binnajee

Mr Madharao Canoba
Mr Manockjee C Jamsetjee
Mr Manockjee Cursetjee
Mr Morarjee Goculdas
Mr Muncherjee N Banajee
Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy

Mr Narayen Vasudevjee
Mr Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy
Mr Nana Morojee
Mr Nanabhoy B Jejeebhoy
Mr Narayen Daji
Mr Nowrojee N Framjee

Mr Perozshaw M Jejeebhoy

Mr Ragoonath Narayen

Mr Shamrao Pandoorung
Mr Shantaram Narayen
Mr Sorabjee P Framjee

Mr Thakurdas A Metha

Mr Vamen Abajee Modak
Mr Venayekrao Juggunathjee Sunkersett
Mr Vinayekrao B Sanglekur
Mr Vindrawan Purshotumdas
Rao Saheb Vishvanath N Mandlick
Mr Vithu'rao Bapoo Saugleekur

ARRIVAL FROM LONDON.

THE S.S. WELLESLEY, 737 tons, Captain Robert Peters, arrived yesterday from London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and Cornet T. H. Peckham, 3rd K. O. Hussars. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

"IT seems to me I have seen your physiognomy somewhere before," said a fop to a stranger whom he met, "but I cannot imagine where." "Very likely," replied the other; "I have been the governor of a prison for the last twenty years."

CONSERVANCY—No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The system proposed by the Health Officer is that of underground sewers. Several recommendations are made for executing the system, the chief features of which are—

1. The exclusion of rain-fall from the sewers.

2. The communication between house and sewers to be guarded by scientific appliances to prevent the production of pythogenic fever.

3. Sewage from the native town should not be contaminated with the night soil.

4. The entrance of any solid impurity of any size into the sewers to be prevented.

5. Sufficient gradient to be provided for constant flushing, so that any deposit shall be impossible.

6. Masonry sewers to be avoided wherever possible, and only permitted for main district sewers. Subsidiary sewers and house connections to be made of salt-glazed earthenware or stoneware pipes.

7. House connections should not be allowed to be made into subsidiary main pipes, but should open into pipes laid through the back-yards or down a gulley extending between the backs of a row of houses.

8. Nanees or washing places should be formed of a slab of glazed stoneware, the pipe from which should be laid horizontally and be open for the first part of its course; it should not be continued direct into the gulley connection, but should terminate about two feet above a trap leading into the gully pipe.

On these recommendations I would remark—

1. The exclusion of rain-fall from the sewers is a proposal of Captain Tulloch's, and was first made, I believe, in his report on the drainage of Madras in 1865. The reasons for this separation are obvious.

2. Guarding the communications between houses and sewers by scientific appliances will never do in this country; the more scientific these appliances are made, the more certainly will they suffer derangement.

3. The exclusion of night soil from the liquid sewage is a good recommendation, but why this sanitary principle should be made to apply to the *native town* only, is not explained by the Health Officer. Elsewhere in the quarterly report, night soil sewerage is actually proposed for trial in the Fort, the greater portion of that district being characteristically a *native town* also: more than that, the Fort is the centre of business and is crowded with thousands of non-resident people for twelve of the twenty-four hours of the day. If there are any good sanitary reasons for excluding night soil from the proposed sewers of the native town, they should have been stated in the report. Possibly enough these reasons would have influenced the decision of the Bench of Justices on the proposal to adopt a contrary plan in the Fort. If night soil sewerage may be *tried* in the Fort, as recommended by the Health Officer, would it not be desirable both on sanitary and financial grounds to await the result of that trial before proceeding to execute a drainage system adapted to the removal of night soil by hand? The Health Officer proposes to try night soil sewerage in the Fort as an experimental measure; will the Fort population thank him for the privilege he would accord them, or will they come up before the Bench with an appeal to be saved from speculative sanitation which might end disastrously to themselves? In the evidence taken before Mr. Scoble's Commission, every witness examined on the subject of night soil sewerage pointed out the decided dangers that would arise from running night soil into underground sewers, and the Commission arriving at a like conclusion emphatically condemned the principle. Moreover, the enquiry is suggestive, whether two separate trials of night soil sewerage in thickly-peopled tropical cities are necessary to establish the value of the system in this country? And if two, why not half a dozen such trials? Calcutta is conducting this experiment on an extensive and magnificent scale; may not Bombay be permitted to look on and learn a lesson in conservancy from the leading Indian city! After a system of night soil sewerage has been *tried* and found wanting, how can a city return to another system without an immensely heavy pecuniary loss? Because Bombay has fallen upon this rock in the construction of the Fort sewer system, the Health Officer would fain *try* night soil sewerage. In the quarterly report appeals are made to principles of sanitary conservancy, and I could have wished that these principles were remembered before a trial scheme of conservancy was recommended for the most expensive system in the world.

4. The entrance of solid impurity of any size into the sewers is to be prevented. But the size of the solid impurity that may be permitted to enter is not given. Does anybody doubt the formation of a large sedimentary deposit in any sewer system? Is there any difference of opinion about the sanitary condition of an underground sewer after it has been flushed, and an [illegible] after it has been washed and swept, always supposing both to be equally well constructed? Is there any difference of opinion about "the oxydizing effects of pure water" at a temperature of, say, [illegible] Fahrenheit—on the foul air of closed sewers, and the oxydizing effects of pure water, pure air, and [illegible] sunlight on the sewage in open drains? I ask [illegible] question as concerning the public health of cities, [illegible] as concerning sight. It is because the oxydizing effects of pure water are transient, speedily followed by permanent deleterious influences, rapidly promoting the decomposition of organic impurities that drainage engineers have used all their skill and ingenuity to hasten the removal of night soil sewage out of a city with the greatest possible rapidity, and this they have been compelled to do in the cities of Europe; how then can we boast of the oxydizing effects of pure water in the tropics, when the word *pure* in this connection simply means an agent for the promotion of putridity? I am sure there is not in all India a sanitary officer, who would trust to water as an agent of purification in retarding decomposition in sewage, *in covered sewers*, and forget its more dangerous quality of promoting such decomposition in the presence of the foul air of sewers. If the water—the immense volumes of water that has been proposed at an annual cost of several lacs of rupees—that is to be used for flushing the sewers proposed by the Health Officer is drawn direct from the main, the temperature will frequently be above 100° Fahrenheit, where its oxydizing powers will be still further diminished, and its action will be to promote fermentation in the sewers. And if water for flushing the drains is to be drawn off and stored for several hours, in order that its temperature may be reduced before it is used, storage reservoirs will be required. I do not say that this consideration is of much consequence, but I will maintain that the oxydizing non-fermenting effects of Bombay water in the sewers, in the month of May, are purely imaginary and opposed to fact. A recent European writer observes:—

> "Water is the most powerful agent of infection known to us as well as of disinfection. * * * * Water is called a disinfectant, because it is a vehicle for oxygen and a solvent of organic bodies, which then act rapidly, dissipating their products in the air and also because it removes mechanically. If there is much water and much air present, the oxydation is complete, and the resulting gases are sent out pure; but if there is much work to do, the water will not wait but rapidly sends out its gases half purified."

If this writer had been considering the temperature of Bombay water and Bombay sewers, his testimony would have been adopted to the occasion. While therefore the theory of the oxydizing effects of pure water in closed sewers in India is illusory, it is quite true that these effects would certainly be realized in open drains, to which the atmosphere has the freest access.

The further the enquiry about preserving the purity of closed sewers in India is carried, the more do we find ourselves thrown back upon the principle of "scientific appliances" as the best safe-guards of the system. And, as previously remarked, the further we push domestic scientific appliances upon the people of India in a sewerage system, the more certainly will we fail in accomplishing our design.

5. Providing sufficient gradient in the sewers so that deposit shall be impossible. This seems to be an *impossible* recommendation for Bombay. If silting will and must occur, and if the effects of pure water are in great part the reverse of salutary in this country, the existence of any quantity of heavy silt in the sewers would surely establish rapid decomposition which would require every possible scientific appliance to prevent disastrous effects to public health. Sewer air in India and sewer air in Europe are chemically and microscopically alike, but we fear the danger of breathing the poison much more in this country than in Europe, and not without good reason. The Health Officer very justly observes that the laws of nature are immutable, and on this universal truth he endeavours to establish a similarity between closed sewers in Europe and closed sewers in India. I need not enquire whether the diseases of India and those of Europe are identical, and whether functional activity is the same in both, but would ask a question that every intelligent individual can answer for himself—Is it not practically more easy to poison individuals with sewer gases in India than in Europe, and especially the natives of India, the dwellers in closely-packed, thickly-peopled houses? If there is any truth in the doctrine of Pythogenesis, and if this pythogenesis exhibits its first effects upon the liver, we all know too well the susceptibilities of Indian livers to be poisoned by filthy gases and miasmatic impurities, not to take alarm at anything that is calculated to provoke fatal hepatitis, fatal enteritis, and no less fatal dysentery. It is much to be regretted that when alluding to the subject of enteric

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ever in Bombay, in connection with his proposed drainage system, the Health Officer did not fully enter in the question in its relation to sewer poisons and the ventilation of sewers. So much depends upon the establishment of clear views regarding the probable effects of the proposed conservancy system on the public health of Bombay before the question comes on for discussion by the Bench of Justices, that it is my most earnest wish the Bench should be placed in possession of all the available information on the subject. And it is because there is much mystery in such questions, especially in this country where health statistics of towns and cities are not available, and because on the first appearance of almost any scheme it is generally assumed that public health will be improved by its execution, that I am pursuing the unpalatable work of a reviewer of the scheme of conservancy proposed by the Health Officer. If the public money must be spent on great works, my anxiety is to know that the expenditure will bring corresponding and permanent benefit to my fellow-citizens.

I must defer the further consideration of the Health Officer's scheme of conservancy for to-day, as this letter is perhaps long enough.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 23rd January.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. GENERAL OUTRAM.

The Government have appointed a court of enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and Captain Carew, I. N., to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the s. s. General Outram on the 16th inst., during the heavy weather which prevailed on the night of the 15th on the coast south of Bombay. The Court will assemble at the Fort Police Court at half-past 2 P.M. on Monday next.

A MEMORIAL OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

We have received the following for publication. It was despatched to its destination yesterday :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., Viceroy, and Governor General of India, in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency, respectfully showeth,—

That there are a number of honourable and highly paid civil appointments held directly under the Government of India, and that some of these are noted in the accompanying appendix ;

That, inasmuch as the Government of India does not appertain to one presidency or province only, it is just and fair, and in accordance with the covenants granted to your memorialists, that a share of these appointments should be filled by members of the Bombay Civil Service ;

That, in practice, these appointments are never filled by members of the Bombay Civil Service ;

That your memorialists regard this exclusion as a grievance and discouragement to the service to which they belong, and pray that due relief may be afforded.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

F. Lloyd.
A. Rogers.
J. Gibbs.
W. H. Havelock.
J. W. Robertson.
L. R. Ashburner.
C. H. Cameron.
J. E. Oliphant.
J. F. Armstrong.
W. D'Oyly.
R. F. Mactier.
G. A. Hobart.
R. White.
C. F. H. Shaw.
C. G. Kemball.
R. H. Pinhey.
A. Bosanquet.
E. P. Robertson.
A. E. D. Grey.
J. A. G. Duff.
T. C. Hope.
H. N. B. Erskine.
J. G. White.
G. W. Elliot.
R. W. Hunter.
T. Bosanquet.
De H. Larpent.
[illegible] Melvill.
[illegible] A. Borradaile.
[illegible] D. Melvill.
W. M. Salmon.
E. H. Percival.
A. R. Macdonald.
J. G. Moore.
J. B. Peile.
W. Ramsay.
W. R. Pratt.
T. M. Mason.
J. H. Grant.
W. H. Newnham.
J. Macfarlane.
A. H. Spry.
F. R. S. Wyllie.
W. Wedderburn.
J. King.
A. C. Trevor.
F. Thelwall.
W. B Mulock.
J. R. Naylor.
S. H. Phillpotts.
G. H. D. Wilson.
M. H. Scott.
A. C. Watt.
S. N. Tagore.
A. Lyon.

J. Jardine.
J. Nugent.
E. Cordeaux.
M. B. Baker.
G. F. M. Grant.
G. Ayerst.
A. D. Carey.
J. R. Middleton.
H. E. M. James.
T. D. Mackenzie.
R. T. Candy.
J. McLeod Campbell.
J. K. Spence.
W. H. Crowe.
S. H. McMinn.
G. B. Reid.
H. J. Parsons.
J. F. Fleet.
G. W. Vidal.
W. Porteous.
A. D. Pollen.
J. L. Johnston.
J. F. Muir.
E. J. Ebden.
W. S. Forman.
F. Birkbeck.
E. DeLa Garde Sharkey.
W. W Loch.
E. Hosking.
H. E. Winter.
A. W. C. Boevey.
G. Druitt.
W. Allen.
S. Hammick.
W. F. Sinclair.
E. C. K. Ollivant.
J. E. Murphy.
F. L. Charles.
F. S. P. Lely.
W. Lee-Warner.
E. McG. Fulton.
J. M. Campbell.
H. R. Cooke.
J. H. Todd.
C. G. W. Macpherson.
G. C. Whitworth.
C. P. B. Wiltshire.
T. H. Leach.
T. H. Davies.
T. S. Hamilton.
H. F. Aston.
A. H. Unwin.
W. H. Horsley.
C. E. Frost.

[The signatures have all been appended to the memorial by Mr. H. Birdwood, Secretary Civil Fund, as proxy.]

APPENDIX.

Appointments under the Government of India.

		Salary.
Resident at Hyderabad	Rs.	5,500 0 0
Chief Commissioner of Oudh		4,666 10 8
" " Central Provinces		4,666 10 8
" " British Burmah		4,166 10 8
" " Mysore and Coorg		4,083 0 0
Agent for the Governor General, Rajpootana		4,166 10 8
" " " Central India		4,000 0 0
Home Secretary		4,166 10 8
Foreign Secretary		4,166 10 8
Financial Secretary		4,166 10 8
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh		3,500 0 0
" " Central Provinces		3,166 10 8
" " Mysore and Coorg		3,166 10 8

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 25th Jan., 8-15 A.M.—Steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

Galle, 25th Jan., 9-30 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 25th Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 25th Jan., 6-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Jan., 4-37 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 24th Jan., 9-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 23rd Jan., 3-25 P.M. From America via Russia, 24th Jan., 2-22 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25th Jan., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th Jan., 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd Jan., 4-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 28 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Jan., 9-49 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th Jan., 9-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 23rd Jan., 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th Jan., 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th Jan. is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 17	0 1
"	Calcutta	6 2	0 18
"	Madras	1 21	0 8
"	Galle	30 39	10 13

BOMBAY.

The Dispensary at Bulsar.—The dispensary which is to be erected at Bulsar will be named the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit dispensary, and after its completion the management will be given over to the charge of Government.

Gambling.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ali Beechur, a reputed gambler, was charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee five rupees, with the alternative of fifteen days' imprisonment.

Theft by a Groom.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, Gaino Bapoo, a ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Neuberg, was charged with stealing a set of harness and a carriage lamp, value Rs. 50, the property of his master. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same man was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a coat.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March	La Perichole	Burkhardt
Overture	The Crown of Diamonds	Auber
Selection (op)	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
Valse	Dreams of Childhood	Montgomery
Ballad and Chorus.	Satanella	Balfe
Quadrille	The Grecian Bend	Coote
Galop	Helter Skelter	Cassidy

The Case of Poisoning a Whole Family.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Hoossein Abdoolla and Missureebee, woman, cooks in the employ of one Ruttonbaee, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with an attempt to murder, and with causing hurt by means of poison, &c., with intent to commit an offence. The accused administered poison in a native sweetmeat called "faloola," which was eaten by Ruttonbaee and her five children. After eating it they all vomited, and were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The seven hundred unpassed candidates for matriculation at the Bombay University, who have naturally carried home with them dissatisfaction with their teachers and examiners, have also, we regret to see, stirred up in divers places suspicions that the examinations were not fairly carried on. This is, as we all know, the private opinion of all plucked men, but it is unusual for the public to believe them, as that of Bombay seems to do. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, in his speech on Convocation day, anticipated, we thought, all objections in a most straightforward and complete manner. Last year, he said, there were 839 candidates, of whom 142 passed, and this year there were 877 with only the same number successful. "The almost constant proportion of unpassed to passed which each year from 1859 shows, to my mind, points but to one cause—not to over-strictness of the examiners or a too high standard, but the simple fact that the students come up before they are properly prepared." Unless, therefore, the disappointed students are prepared to challenge the fairness of all examinations held since 1859, they would more wisely confine their grumblings to their own bosoms, and work harder for next year. —*Pioneer*.

An excellent order has just been issued by Major General Grant, commanding the Poona division of the army, that a medical officer for the week shall be detailed, throughout the drill season, whose duty it will be to attend all brigade parades that may take place during his week. By this measure prompt attention is secured for those soldiers who may "fall out" from sickness or exhaustion during the manœuvring of the brigade.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 25.

The Artillery have all left Jhansie and there is not a gun left at the station but the one which fires at 12 o'clock, to enable the inhabitants to keep their watches up to time. The 106th Regiment is still at Jhansie, and they have no idea when they will receive orders to leave it. It is pleasant enough just now—very cold indeed ; but when the hot weather and rains set in, then comes the tug of war with fever and dysentery, and every form of disease which is induced by malaria. General Olpherts is expected to pay the station another visit shortly.—*Ibid*.

We hear, from Bombay, that a summons from the Judge of Khandeish was served on Mr. Anstey as a witness in the inquiry pending there into the charge of torture brought against Mr. Pritchard and the police. The summons, we hear, was served on Mr. Anstey in the Honourable Mr. Justice Green's court. Mr. Anstey handed up the summons to the Judge. The Judge sent it to the Chief Justice who was in the Appellate Court. It was soon returned by the Chief Justice to Mr. Justice Green, with remarks which decided Mr. Anstey to refuse obedience to it. If this information be correct, the conflict between the Civil Service and the High Court must soon wax furious. The sooner it comes to its last stage the better.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 25.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 246 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these 173 were natives and the remainder, 73, were Europeans. 75 of the prisoners were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 137 from the Magistrates of Police, and 30 from Military Courts Martial.

OUTWARD BOUND.

The P. & O. steamer Mongolia, from Calcutta, arrived in the Madras roads last Friday morning with the following passengers :—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mrs F H and Miss Shaw, Capt. and Mrs D. Henderson, Mr C Robertson and native male servant, Lieut. Col. G. B. Malleson, three native princes, six natives, Mr C N Acland and native male servant, Mr C R Burrell and native male servant, Mr Keir and native male servant, Hon'ble Mrs Burne, two infants and European female servant, ayah and two native male servants, Lieut. Col. Moss, Pamapa Chetty and two native male servants, Mrs Hayden and child.

For Galle—Mr A Hum and native servant.

Melbourne—Miss MacDonald and ayah, Mr J King, Mr W Cassnagh.

For Suez—Mr. Loadington.

For Southampton.—Mr Walter Grant, Mr G Haydon, Rev. J G O'Donoghue, Mr D Naroni.

The Mongolia was to leave for Galle, Aden and Suez next morning, taking with her the following passengers from Madras :—

To Southampton—Mr W H Comyn, General Sir A Wilde Lady Wilde, one child, one infant, one European and one native servant, Dr and Mrs Busteed, Mr and Mrs Wilkinson, two infants and native servant, Mr and Mrs W Davison.

To Sydney—Mr Gerald E Smith, and Mr Coaker.

To Melbourne—Revd W M Babington and Mrs Babington.

To Penang—Mr H F Fisher.

To Hongkong—Lieut. Moore.

THE FORGERY ON THE ORIENTAL BANK.

On Wednesday the 18th inst., Kiddernath Moongudra, a wealthy Marwaree merchant, presented for payment at the office of the Oriental Bank Corporation two cheques, which, he said, he had received from the Khundwa station. From the comparison of the cheques with the genuine signatures of those by whom they purport to be drawn, it appeared that the signatures thereon respectively appearing, that is to say, "W. K. Berkenshaw" and "A. K. Terry" were forgeries. The same day Mr. Graham, assistant accountant to the bank, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, laid an information, and obtained an apprehension warrant against the Marwaree. In the course of the afternoon the man was apprehended and placed before Mr. Connon. He stated to the magistrate that he was a wealthy merchant, and that he did not know that the cheques were forged. He was admitted to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 5,000.

The case was fixed for hearing yesterday, and the accused was charged with using as genuine forged documents. Mr. Prentis represented the bank ; the Marwaree said that he had sent for his attorney, Dr. Dallas.

Mr. Prentis said that the alleged forger had been arrested up-country, and he now asked for the postponement of the case. He submitted that the Oriental Bank had no desire to press the charge against this man if he only undertook to do all he could to convict the forger. The learned gentleman left the question of bail to the magistrate.

The Magistrate—He is a responsible and respectable man, well-known in the bazaar.

Mr. Prentis—I have no doubt about it.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case till the 15th proximo, and the Marwaree was admitted to bail in his own recognizance. The sum of Rs. 5,000, which were deposited by him in Court, were ordered to be returned to him. He was told to attend the Court on the 15th.

We published the information laid in this case in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th inst.

DEFAMATION CASE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

(Before Captain Bird, Cantonment Magistrate.)

16th January 1871.

Assistant Surgeon A. Oliver Applin, Royal Artillery, versus Lieutenant Richard Walter O'Grady, Royal Artillery.

Mr. A. K. Green, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant.

The defendant, R. W. O'Grady, of the Royal Artillery, is charged by the complainant, Assistant Surgeon A. O. Applin, of the "B" Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, with having, on or about the 2nd December 1870, made use of the following defamatory language of and concerning the complainant, Assistant Surgeon A. O. Applin, in that the defendant stated to Colonel R. Ricketts, of the Madras Staff Corps, doing duty with the 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, that—

1st.—Complainant was not his sister's (Miss Applin's) brother.

2nd.—That complainant was seen by defendant occupying the same bed-room as his sister.

3rd.—That complainant was in the habit of borrowing money in complainant's sister's name, in order to evade re-payment of the same.

4th.—That complainant was a "shady card."

5th.—That complainant was transferred from St. Thomas' Mount in the Madras Presidency, to Kamptee, for observation regarding his intemperate habits.

The first witness called was Colonel R. Ricketts, of the Madras Staff Corps, who deposed—

I know complainant and defendant. Complainant is an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and defendant a Lieutenant in the same Battery of the same Brigade as complainant. I saw defendant on or about the 2nd December 1870 at the Mess House of the Royal Artillery. Having heard that he had stated that he (defendant) had seen Doctor and Miss Applin in bed together, and that he (defendant) had seen them occupying the same bed-room, and that they were not brother and sister, I went to Lieutenant O'Grady, the defendant, and asked him if it were true that he (defendant) had said so. Lieutenant O'Grady, the defendant, said, he had—and further that he believed that Doctor and Miss Applin were not brother and sister. I told defendant that I had known Doctor Applin well in former years when he was in Her Majesty's 68th Regiment Light Infanty, and that I believed Doctor Applin was all correct. Defendant said he believed complainant was a very good fellow then. Defendant continued that complainant was a very shady kind of person now ; that he (complainant) had been sent to Kamptee for observation and to "do duty" with another Battery ; that he (complainant) had borrowed money from sowcars, and got his sister's name to the bond in order to evade re-payment, and that he (complainant) had "done" his milkman. When defendant said he had seen Doctor and Miss Applin occupying the same bedroom, I asked him (defendant) whether he had seen anything further (meaning by the question whether there was the commission of any crime). He (defendant) said "No." [Letter "A" from Colonel Ricketts (witness) to complainant was here put in. Letter from witness stating that as witness was an old friend of complainant's, he (witness) considered it his duty to inform complainant that certain evil reports were abroad regarding complainant and his sister, and that witness considered it his duty, particularly as complainant's sister was about to stay with his (witness) wife, to inform complainant of the fact.] As an old friend of Dr. Applin's I deemed it my duty to go to Dr. Applin and acquaint him that certain bad reports had been circulated regarding complainant and his sister occupying the same bed-room, and that I had been to defendant to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the report. Complainant asked me to put in writing the conversation that passed between myself and defendant, which I did. This is the letter "A" to complainant regarding my interview with defendant. The complainant was about to proceed to Madras at this period, and he wrote to me, asking me to put up his sister during his absence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—The interview between myself and defendant was not of a confidential nature, though it was a private interview. By the word "private," I mean that I did not want the servants of the Mess House to hear me. After defendant told me that complainant and his sister occupied the same bedroom, I told defendant that complainant was an old friend of mine. By the term "shady card," I mean a blackguard, or a man equal to doing mean things, a person whose character approaches that of a blackguard. I have never been on terms of intimacy or friendship with defendant. We are merely acquainted. He (defendant) never asked me for confidence. The reason I did not tell defendant why I came to him, [illegible] knew the object of my visit. No other subject was conversed upon on that occasion (2nd December). Defendant said that complainant was removed to Kamptee from Madras for observation on account of intemperate habits. Immediately after seeing defendant I went to complainant to tell him of it and told complainant that his sister could not come and stay with myself and my wife in consequence of such a report. I told complainant that it was necessary to have the report cleared up. The letter "A" before the Court was written after my interview with complainant. These allegations by defendant have lowered Doctor and Miss Applin in my estimation. They have lowered complainant and his sister to a certain extent.

By Lieutenant O'Grady, (Defendant)—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the usages of society to know, that when one officer asks another for a "private" interview, that confidence is implied and expected. I consider it a perfectly gentlemanly thing to repeat a conversation that affects the character of a personal friend of mine when that conversation comes from one who is not a personal friend. From all defendant said to me, there was great ill-feeling on defendant's part towards complainant. I am not sure that I did not tell defendant that complainant's sister was coming to stay with Mrs. Ricketts and myself. If I had told him so, I suppose the impression conveyed to defendant's mind was, that I wanted the information for the sake of my wife. My belief is, that I did not tell defendant that complainant's sister was coming to stay with us. It would not be more natural for me to state that I had come to defendant on account of complainant's sister coming to stay with us than because complainant was a great friend of mine.

17th January 1871.

The Court assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, when the cross-examination of Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Ricketts was continued.

I did not say to defendant that I had heard that he, the defendant, had come upon the Applins in their house and found something strange going on. The defendant said that the people at the Mount had gradually dropped them. The defendant did not tell me that the report regarding Dr. and Miss Applin could not be true on account of their resemblance to each other. The defendant did not tell me that the report was heard from a source that he did not implicitly believe. The impression on my mind from what the defendant told me regarding his sister, was that the complainant's sister was not his sister. The complainant and his sister were lowered in my estimation previous to my interview with the defendant, as it was heard through Mrs. Wetherall. If a person came to me, asking to see me "privately," I would understand that he desired to speak to me without any one else being present, but not "confidentially." A private talk I consider is, when a person asks another to converse not in the presence of others. I think it is malicious when any one spreads or repeats a report of anything of an injurious nature to another party. Prior to the interview with the defendant I had not determined that complainant's sister should not stay at my house during his, Dr. Applin's, absence in Madras. The report was not confirmed by the defendant of the complainant and his sister occupying the same bed. There has been correspondence on the part of my military superiors regarding this question.

2nd Witness, Mrs. Ricketts, wife of Lt. Col. R. R. Ricketts, M. S. C.—I know complainant and defendant. I am acquainted with Mrs. Wetherall. Mrs. Wetherall about the beginning of last month wrote me a letter to say that she heard dreadful things about the Applins. I asked Mrs. Wetherall to tea on Friday and she declined to meet the Applins at tea. I wrote back that Miss Applin was not coming to tea. She said (when she came to tea on the Friday) that she had heard that Mr. O'Grady had said, he saw them in the same bedroom, and that Miss Applin was not Dr. Applin's sister. She said the whole cantonment were talking about it. She also said that—(here the Court interfered). I am now on visiting terms with Miss Applin. From what I have seen of her I consider her a fit person to live with me. Since the complainant has explained the matter, I think her (Miss Applin) a fit person to live in my house. I did not at the time consider her a fit person to remain in my house. At the time I was told this, both Miss Applin and the complainant sank in my estimation. At that moment I would not have met Miss Applin. During the time I have known Miss Applin I consider her deportment that of a lady.

By the Court—I have seen Miss Applin three times. Colonel Ricketts was not present at my interview with Mrs. Wetherall, but I communicated it directly afterwards. I did not hear this report from any one else but Mrs. Wetherall.

3rd Witness, Mrs. J. J. Wetherall, wife of Lieutenant Wetherall, doing duty 26th Madras Native Infantry.—I am on visiting terms with Mrs. Ricketts. I remember going there on November 25th, 1870. On that day there was no conversation regarding complainant and his sister. I wrote a few days after to Mrs. Ricketts about Dr. and Miss Applin. That letter was to the effect that Miss Applin was not a desirable person to associate with. This was a vague rumour. Mr. Beauchamp told me as a rumour, that complainant and his sister had cots in the same room. I don't remember and I don't think that in my conversation with Mrs. Ricketts I made any reference to the defendant (Lieutenant O'Grady). I said that I heard the rumour from Mrs. Beauchamp. I am acquainted with Dr. and Miss Applin.

4th Witness, Mrs. Beauchamp, wife of Captain Beauchamp, doing duty 26th Madras Native Infantry. —I know Mrs. Wetherall, wife of Lieutenant Wetherall of the 26th Native Infantry. Mr. O'Grady's name was never mentioned to me. The report was from Captain Beauchamp, my husband. I had an interview last afternoon with Mrs. Wetherall. The interview was at my house. I wrote and asked her to come and see me. Mrs. Wetherall came to tiffin with me last afternoon, after she had been to Court, and we went to *croquet* together in the evening.

5th Witness, Captain G. E. H. Beauchamp, late 45th Madras Native Infantry, doing duty 26th Madras Native Infantry.—I know the defendant but not the complainant. The last witness, Mrs. Beauchamp, is my wife. (Witness here looked extremely indignant.) The communication I made to my wife was privileged. I heard sometime ago that Dr. and Miss Applin were supposed to be not brother and sister. Certainly three months ago if not more. This was in Trichinopoly. It was I think after complainant's arrival. A statement like this had some impression on my mind. It is not often that such a thing happens as that an officer passed a person off as his sister when she was not his sister. I am quite certain I cannot tell what part of Trichinopoly I heard this. It was a bit of "gup" that was going round the station. The memory is naturally retentive in matters of duty but not in private matters. I have heard rumours and "gup" talked of by twenty or thirty different people at the same time as this.

Further questions disallowed by the Court in consequence of witness's statement that defendant's name was not mentioned in connection with the case.

Case adjourned to following day.—*Madras Mail*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The ship Renown, so the *Madras Standard* informs us, has brought out "large supplies" of machinery for the Godavery works. This is bad news, but perhaps Colonel Keatinge may be able to arrange for their utilization elsewhere.—*Pioneer*.

Colonel Applegath's search for coal at Juggiapettah promises success. At any rate that officer has "expressed a firm belief" that coal exists there, and in consequence of this the Government have sanctioned the detention of the sappers and miners, now working under his orders, for a further period of one month. —*Pioneer*.

So the Brazils want to import labour from British India ? This is flattering to the Bengal coolies, but we hope that the insidious poison will not be allowed to work. Sarsaparilla hunting in the Brazils is a different kind of work to raising sugar in the West Indies. This the coolie would soon discover for himself, but the experience would be, even for experience, high priced. —*Pioneer*.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE WORKS.

(*Englishman*, Jan. 23.)

On Saturday morning the following gentlemen met at the invitation of Mr. W. Clark, the Engineer to the Municipality, for the purpose of inspecting the new drainage works in operation :—Dr. C. Brown, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Doctors Brougham, Palmer, Chevers, Fayrer ; Col. Keating, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces ; — Westland, Esq. ; C. Girdlestone, Esq. ; W. Spink, Esq. ; J. B Roberts, Esq. ; J. O'B. Saunders, Esq. ; Capt. Firebrace ; Capt. Steele ; General Cunningham ; — Benedick, Esq., C.E. ; Col. Rundall, R.E. ; — Login, Esq., Major Bowie ; Col. Haig, R. E. ; and [illegible] Bickford [illegible]. The party met at Jaun Bazaar Street, and proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Clark through streets, where openings (manholes) from the surface were uncovered, so that the sewers might be seen in operation. The early hour of the morning at which this inspection took place enabled the party to see how [illegible] the city was disposed of, upwards of 40 tons being carried off daily in a few hours. Many public latrines were inspected, the admirable arrangements for cleaning them, and the absence of all offensive smells were especially noticed. One of the night soil depots was examined, within which the tubs of filth gathered during the previous 24 hours were being emptied into a 12-inch pipe sewer, there the smell was most offensive, from the condition of putrefaction and decomposition of the collected night soil.* The improvement which these drainage works had made was especially observed in the narrow lanes through which Mr. Clark took the party. The benefit to the poorer members of the community was also to be better seen in passing through these lanes filled with a native population than if the wider streets only had been examined. Mr. Clark especially called attention to the improvements and the advantages of his system, the absolute cleanliness of these narrow bazaars, although there were no surface drains, no ditches, they were free from all fluid filth ; that where surface drains did exist, as in one exceptional street, they are made the receptacle for all kinds of filth by the inhabitants, and to be literally a nuisance, instead of a mode of cleanliness. That the gully pits and gratings intended only for rain water and the washings of the road surface were used as cess-pools, the people actually carrying their fluid filth to them. The sewers were in the state as left by the rains, and after being in use for more than one year, they were clean and free from deposits ; the sewage flowed freely in the small pipes at the various junctions, and all the small and large pipes were pouring their streams into the larger sewers, all again flowing into the great sewer, nearly 4,000 feet in length, 20 feet wide, and 16 feet high, which has its termination at the Bewur bridge, where the main outlet for storm waters into the canal is situated. There Mr. Clark explained the whole system, the outfall pits, and the pumping process, with the excellent arrangement for agitating the waters in the pits to prevent subsidence, and other engineering plans for the carrying out of his system. Nothing could be more beautiful than all the arrangements at the pumping station, and the party expressed their satisfaction with all they saw. Some gentlemen ventured into the silt pits and along a suspended gallery where the agitating process was seen in full work, the success attending which has been most satisfactory. The party then proceeded by the municipal railway to the outfall at the Salt Water Lakes. There the high level sewer discharges into the artificial channel excavated for the purpose, and during the last year it has nearly silted up, not less a quantity than 14,00,000 cubic feet of sludge having been thrown up by the pumps and passed through the sewers. After looking at the portion of the waste lands which had been reclaimed by the municipality, and which gives great promise of proving how the sewage of Calcutta may be utilised, the party returned to Calcutta highly satisfied with all they had seen and much obliged to Mr. Clark and his assistants for the full and clear explanations given of all the works.

The train stopped a short time at the slaughter-houses, where again they had reason to be pleased with the satisfactory arrangements for the objects of such buildings. The cleanliness, the provision of clear filtered water, and the engines for pumping into the high reservoir for the use of the houses were as perfect as could be. Why the place is not used as it ought to be by the butchers, the municipality must know. All seems to resolve itself into the hatred the native tradesmen have of order, cleanliness, and interference with their slovenly and dishonest practices. On returning to the terminus at the Circular Road, everyone expressed to Mr. Clark their gratification at all they had seen, and their obligations to him for his most satisfactory explanations.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st January, 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,390	0	5
Merchandise	52,685	4	7
Electric Telegraph	376	0	0
Total Rs.	93,451	5	0

Corresponding week in January, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,281	15	4
Merchandise	71,266	0	[illegible]
Earth Trains	1,878	[illegible]	0
Electric Telegraph	325	0	0
Total Rs.	114,852	4	0
Decrease	21,400	15	0

Mr. SEWARD'S TOUR.

The Hon'ble W. H. Seward, the famous Secretary of State in Mr. Lincoln's Government, is making a tour in China. He was pelted by a mob of Chinese boys at Hankow, but otherwise his progress has been a series of ovations, or at any rate of complimentary interviews. The *China Mail* judges the time appropriate for a memorandum on Mr. Seward's career and character, in the course of which it speculates on the cause which may have attracted him to China, whether "the recuperation of his health, the desire to lay a foundation for a future term of political campaigning, or simply "to receive from his countrymen and others abroad that incense of personal homage, which is so grateful to his nostrils and of which the fountains are becoming exhausted at home." The *Mail* sums up with the remark that anyhow here he is, and that "with all his imperfections he has proved himself a great, and, what is far more to be honoured, a successful man." The word "recuperation" would have made it probable that the writer of the *Mail's* memoir was one of Mr. Seward's countrymen, but the closing sentiment makes it certain.—*Pioneer*.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

1st Day, Saturday, 4th February.

Acceptances of 20th January.

MERCHANT'S CUP.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Call	10 0	Rocket	9 3
Longden	10 0	Black Eagle	8 7
Favourite	9 10	Miss Trelawny	7 12

TRADE'S PLATE.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Longden	10 2	Castle Hill	9 0
Favorite	9 12	Black Eagle	8 4
Karpos	9 4	Miss Trelawny	7 0
Rocket	9 0	Moonlight	feather.

ARAB HANDICAP.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Growler	9 10	Red Hazard	8 4
Rising Star	9 3	Paul Jones	8 0
Scimitar Secundus	8 12		

LOTTERY CUP.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Bridesmaid	10 0	Indian Star	7 12
Bellona	9 0	St. George Centurion	feather.
Fermoy	8 7		
Variation	8 2		

COUNTRY-BREDS.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Eruption	8 12	Corisande	7 4
Volona	8 10		

CHAS. HARTLEY,
Secy. Calcutta Races.

THE NAVIGABILITY OF THE HOOGHLY.

(*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 23.)

It is said that changes are contemplated in the Marine Department of India ; and that in a certain degree there is to be a resuscitation of the Indian Navy. It is in prospect of this, in all probability, that Government have been chary of making permanent appointments in some of the offices, which have now been filled for some time by officiators only. For instance, the Master Attendant is still officiating, though the holder of the substantive appointment has long since retired. The post, perhaps, under another title, may become a more important one under the new Indian Navy Department. There needs a thorough revision of the whole of the departments connected with the marine service, using the term in a wide sense, embracing the imperial and commercial meaning of the term. So far as the latter is concerned, something ought to be done, and probably will be done, so far as the post is concerned, by the recently created trust. It may be supposed that the Imperial Government will do what is required in the political part of the matter, and as regards that, Calcutta is interested only in part. The interests of the city cannot have primary consideration ; but in those matters in which both imperial and local interests are concerned, there is room for improvement. Confining our remarks on this subject to one point, for the present, it would be well not to overlook a matter that is neither one pertaining to the Indian Ocean nor the Calcutta Port, but it is a connecting link between both. We refer to the river. We by no means belong to the interested or alarmist faction who have so often foreseen and foretold the ruin of Calcutta from the "silting up of the river," and other causes which they have been as fertile in inventing as willing to believe. But, while attaching but little value to their alarms, it is impossible not to see that the maximum of utility is not made of the river, and that there is a large amount of avoidable destruction and loss of property between Calcutta and the Bay of Bengal. When a war frigate comes to the Sandheads, there are always more or less misgivings as to the wisdom [illegible] were opinions of all kinds and fears without end as to her safety if she ventured beyond Diamond Harbour. Yet she came up safely enough, simply because special care was taken with her, and the path clearly made known. Now that the Forte has visited the Hooghly, we have had the same complaints or alarms about bringing her up to town. She would have to "wait for the springs,"—or she would have to be moored at Diamond Harbour, or to stay at the Sandheads. In fact the old story. It is evident that with care and the knowledge of the river that ought to be available to every pilot upon it, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in bringing up or taking down any ship that is likely to be required in Calcutta. We are aware that the grounding of ships is not uncommon, and the loss of them not unfrequent. But we have reason to believe that that it is not the fault of the river, nor the defects of the river to which these losses and groundings are fairly chargeable. The Pilot service has many men quite capable of bringing up all ships that require their aid. But however skilful the pilots, they are necessarily dependent to a large extent upon the survey of the river, and it is probably in this department that certain changes might be made with advantage. It is in fact behind the age, and there is reason to suspect that the advantage derived from the survey, as at present conducted, is not as great as it might be under a better system, at no greater cost. We believe it has been suggested by a member of the Pilot Service, that steam would very greatly aid the work of surveying, dredging, and buoying the river. The present brigs and row-boats are antediluvian in comparison to the service that a steamer with steam launches would render at a less cost. We believe that certain facts bearing on this subject have been set forth in a memorial to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by a member of the Pilot Service, who suggests that the present brigs be dispensed with, and some portion of the establishment connected with them, and that the *Agitator*, or a similar vessel, be employed and adapted to the work of mooring and laying buoys. The head-quarter of the Survey should be at Diamond Harbour, affording the most ready communications between the Sandheads down, and Calcutta up, the river, and by means of the steam launches that are now found to be so useful and handy, information could be conveyed up to the latest hour, of any changes in the channels, or of any circumstances tending to the safe navigation of the river. It is scarcely our province to enter into particulars or details of a scheme like the one suggested, but it seems to commend itself as a thoroughly practical view of the question. It is not one to be scouted by the Finance Department, for it is said that the outlay would be rather reduced than otherwise ; and if the loss of vessels and valuable cargoes can be prevented, there will be a clear gain to the community ; and the port will cease to have a "bad name," which might deter owners of ships from sending them here. Sir William Grey has done much for the port during his brief tenure of office, and were he to continue in it, the public might reasonably look for further changes in the direction we have indicated. But being so near the end of his rule, Sir William would probably not now entertain a question involving so great a change in a department ; and may prefer to leave the institution of a new order of things to his successor under whom they would have to be carried out. The question is one that should not be overlooked, and is worthy the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, whether that officer be Sir William Grey or Mr. George Campbell.

The Duke of Cambridge, we are sorry to hear, is still unable to attend at the Horse Guards through an attack of gout.—*Globe*, Dec. 30.

In Massachusetts, recently, a wealthy bachelor married, off hand, a beautiful young lady whom he caught inspecting cook stoves at the State fair. Since then you can't get within forty rods of the stove department for the crowd of pretty girls.

A certain lady, well known in dramatic and literary circles, took a fancy to snub and cut for a whole evening at a large party a rising young barrister. At the close of the evening she turned to him and asked him to order her carriage. He made no reply. A friend standing near said to him—"Lady—asks you to order her carriage." No reply ; and then some one else standing near says to him, "Lady—wants you to order her carriage." The young barrister gravely walks to the top of the stairs and in a very loud voice shouts—"Lady—'s carriage by general desire."

"The "besieged resident" (Henry Labouchere, late M. P. for Middlesex) continues to amuse the readers of the *Daily News*. The letters are very clever and very amusing, but perhaps accuracy is sacrificed to make them so. The biography of the writer would be a most interesting work. Many are the stories told at the club concerning him. His career at the University was a short one. When up for the previous examination he wrote a letter, by no means a complimentary one, concerning the examiners to the man seated opposite. The examiner demanded to see the letter ; Labouchere refused and was ordered out of the room. Next day he was sent for by his tutor who said that he had been informed that Mr. L. was turned out for copying. "It is a lie," was the young man's answers. Next day the walls of the University town were covered with placards stating that whereas the Rev.—— and Rev. ——, Examiners for the Previous Examination, had spread false and malicious rumours concerning H. L., all men were hereby requested not to believe them,—signed Henry Labouchere. Next day Mr. H. L. left the University for good.—*London Letter*.

SIR R. TEMPLE ON CURRENCY.

(*Pioneer*.)

Sir,—In the last *Gazette of India* some forty pages are devoted to the publication of Colonel Hyde's report of currency operations for the year 1869-70, and a resolution by the Government thereupon, which rivals the report itself in its volume and in its interest. For very interesting, or at least very suggestive, are both of these papers ; though I may remark *en passant* that Colonel Hyde, *more suo*, has loaded his report with some pages of statistics, which seem of little more practical value than would be an elaborate calculation to prove that there were notes in circulation sufficient to paper the entire surface of the moon. For example, I might point to the four pages devoted to minute details of notes cancelled during the last eight years. A single line would have sufficed to chronicle the one important fact that notes to the value of Rs. 82,38,000 had been destroyed. It is satisfactory to learn that the Secretary of State has prohibited this wanton destruction of serviceable notes in future.

Circumstances (as you are aware) prevent me from at present offering more than some hurried remarks on the chief points of interest in these reports, and oblige me for some time to defer such a careful study of them as would warrant an attempt to discuss the subject in all its bearings. Premising this much, and further that I cannot just now [illegible] of previous returns for reference, I would first, with all diffidence, express a doubt as to the value of the increase in circulation here claimed. Indeed, it is candidly admitted by Government that "this is no doubt chiefly due to the increase in the Government balances at the presidency banks, causing the banks to hold more notes." In the interior circles, I think, whatever may be exhibited in the averages struck, there is the clearest evidence of the wholly unsound character of the circulation in the excessive fluctuations shewn in the several monthly returns of each. It will be seen that during the year stated the circulation has ranged (in lakhs) in Allahabad from 18·33 to 39·06, in Lahore from 13·84 to 29·42, in Nagpore from 20·46 to 27·69, in Kurrachee from 19·15 to 29·24. In the remaining small circles the range has been about 50 per cent. The truth is obvious, that in the interior circles these notes are chiefly used for carrying on the exchange operations of the country. Thus, for example, I find that in August 1869 Trichinopoly is stated to have had a circulation of Rs. 437,770, and its notes were at the same time held in the Madras treasury to the extent of Rs. 12,41,850. I must reserve, for a future opportunity, my reply to Sir R. Temple's elaborate defence of his notion that it is exceedingly wise in the Government to provide the means of carrying on all the exchange business of India at its own cost. I do not find any information as to the amount of business it thus transacted for the public in the year under review, but in the last monthly report it is stated that on the 31st December 1870, in a nominal circulation of Rs. 11,54,38,320 were included Rs. 1,19,18,470 of notes cashed in circles by which they had not been issued. Thus Calcutta had cashed 35½ lakhs of the 80 lakhs representing the Allahabad circulation, and 24·77 of the 47·19 lakhs representing the circulation of the Punjab. Madras cashed lakhs 16·18 out of 19·21 supposed to be the circulation of Trichinopoly ; and Bombay cashed 23·96 out of 47·39, the so-called circulation of Kurrachee. There has been given us (I believe for the first time) a return of the notes remaining in Government treasuries, and we find by this that the very large deduction of Rs. 1,61,81,750 has further to be made from the sum total set down as currency. If we put down no more than a million as the deduction for notes cashed out of their proper circles (and in December last we find it was 20 per cent more than this), the account would stand thus :

Nominal circulation on 31st December 1869 ......Rs.	10,47,28,830
Less notes in treasuries and paid in other circles...	2,61,81,750
Notes on which cash has been realised	7,85,47,080
This amount represents the real circulation and the liabilities thence arising ; and to meet these the Currency Department held in Government Securities	3,90,72,635
And in silver bullion	1,44,84,717
Together	5,35,57,352
In current coin therefore it had	2,49,89,728
To meet its liabilities of	7,85,47,080

But the return given professes to show that the coin held at that date was Rs. 5,83,19,032, which proves pretty clearly that no reliance can be placed on these cut-and-dry returns. As bearing upon this point, I may here notice the return No. 5 of the report, in which is included what purposes to be "an abstract showing value of outstanding notes on 31st December 1869." The detail of the number of the notes of each denomination (ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000) which were outstanding on that date is given with almost ludicrous minuteness, and one is astounded to find that the total thus accounted for amounts to Rs. 13,95,94,670, or not far from double of what we know the actual circulation to have been. The explanation of this which is attempted is unique, and carries its own comments.

It takes high rank as one of the curiosities of (Indian financial) literature, and here I give it as set forth in the foot-note, to which we are referred—"The difference between [illegible] amount of notes in circulation is owing to value of notes held in the currency offices for issue, for re-issue, for cancellation, and adjustment in the registers of issue." The real explanation I conceive to be that the currency accounts have been so mixed up and jumbled with the revenue accounts, that any variety of results can be shown according to the varieties of idiosyncracy in our officials. Thus, to take another example, we find a return headed "transactions with the public," which professes to show in each circle the value of notes issued to the public for cash or in exchange for other notes, and the value of the notes returned to the department by the public for coin or other notes, from the 31st December 1869 to the 31st December 1870. Now I find that in none of the circles would the results shown by this return, *i. e.*, the balance of circulation remaining in each at the latter date, correspond with those exhibited in the tabular statement of circulation. For instance, the circulation of the Punjab circle on the 31st March 1869 was Rs. 22,33,720.

In 1869-70 it issued to the public ....Rs.	48,33,030
Received back from the public	32,30,490
Increase during year	16,02,540
Circulation according to Cocker	38,36,260
Ditto ditto Financial Statement	24,25,420
Unaccounted for	14,10,840
If we deduct amount held in Calcutta	3,29,530
We have still a discrepancy of	10,81,310

If this sum of more than 10 lakhs of rupees was received in payment of revenue, it proves that revenue accounts are jumbled up with those of currency. Either these notes ceased to be in circulation, or Government received in the Revenue Department notes the value of which had already been credited to the Currency Department. I must now bring my letter to a close, and will give but one more illustration of the confused notion, entertained by Sir R. Temple, of the distinction which it is necessary to maintain between the revenue of the Currency Department and the general revenue of the country. In his recent speech in Council on the currency, he announces one of his happy thoughts for extending the facilities for encashment of notes and for enabling each circle to cash a large portion of the notes of other circles. Like most of his happy thoughts it includes a prodigious discovery, on the verification of which further difficulty will disappear, but I give it in his own words—"Take the Lahore circle, its circulation now stands at 20 lakhs . . . . deduct 10 from 20 lakhs, which would leave 10 lakhs as an amount which must be protected by cash, which amount in cash must be kept up at Lahore. But what amount is actually kept up ? Why, 39 lakhs, which is 29 lakhs more than is required for safety. The 29 lakhs would therefore be available for cashing notes of other circles," &c. Now could it have ever occurred to this gentleman to enquire how, if Lahore had a circulation of but 20 lakhs, it could have obtained a metallic reserve of 39 lakhs ? His answer may be that the difference of 19 lakhs is represented by Lahore notes to that amount, purchased by traders and presented at Calcutta for encashment. But is it not deplorable that we should have for our Finance Minister a gentleman who so utterly fails to understand that Lahore obtains possession of a sum of 19 lakhs in no other sense than it would have done by the more simple process of drawing a supply bill for that amount on Calcutta ? There has been no gain to the Currency Department by receiving 19 lakhs at Lahore and re-paying the same at Calcutta, therefore there is no such sum available for this cunning operation, and Sir R. Temple's wonderful conception collapses. I hope in a few days to resume the subject of these reports, and to make further observations on the speech of our great Financier, Sir Richard Temple.

ALIQUIS.

We must all sympathise with Lord Newry. This young gentleman—for he is on the pleasant side of thirty—has lately endeavoured to win for the youthful aristocracy of England that reputation in dramatic composition which Lord Desart has in some measure failed to secure in the art of fiction. Nothing could save Lord Newry's play—not even the indignation of the Manageress, who remonstrated with the audience on their bad taste. Lord Newry has turned to fresh pastures. He has not fared well in the Globe Theatre ; and so he wishes to betake himself to St. Stephen's, if only the kindly Conservatives of Newry are strong enough to place him there. We understand that the author of *Ecarte* has deeply at heart the cause of religious liberty in Ireland and hopes to combat the dark designs of the priesthood on the education of his young countrymen. We are not aware of his having written any essays on the subject ; for, since leaving school, his literary tastes have probably been turned in another direction. However, if Newry, reversing a former decision, will send him to Parliament, he will doubtless apply himself to this matter ; and it is an old axiom that one of the best methods of learning is to try to teach. Should he make any blunders, the amiable disposition of the House of Commons will gently put him right. We know that the habit of that assembly is never to indulge in rude laughter or in the vulgar "chaff" which is familiar to the pit of a theatre. If the Irish constituency resolve upon sending Lord Newry to represent their interests in Parliament, we hope the House of Commons will not be so severe upon incapacity as the Globe Theatre was ; but will tolerate Lord Newry's shortcomings on the score of his ingenuous youth.—*Daily News*, Dec. 29.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Ameer has liberally remitted to the cultivators of the Candahar district the full amount of revenue which was extorted from them by Sirdar Yakoob Khan, and has further sanctioned tuccavee advances where land is uncultivated on account of the poverty of the inhabitants. As many of the Barukzai clan are open or concealed well wishers of Yakoob Khan, the Ameer has told the Governor of Candahar that he may either concede at once the claim of that tribe to hold land, assessed for Rs. 75,000 to revenue, rent-free, or may hold the question still longer in abeyance, as he may think most politic. In the same way he is to exercise his discretion as to whether punishment or pardon is the more likely to suppress disaffection among the people of Candahar generally. On the whole, the Ameer's policy with respect to this important and ticklish province appears sagacious enough.—*Pioneer*, Jan 24.

ADDRESS OF THE OUDH TALOOKDARS TO Mr. DAVIES.

To R. H. Davies, Esquire, C.B., C.S.I.

Honored Sir,—Of the deep-felt joy with which the present occasion inspires us, words are but poor interpreters. Nor do we know how fittingly to thank Almighty God for having vouchsafed to us, so soon, the occasion of assembling in this hall to bid you God-speed on a higher and nobler career, earned by your constant and untiring solicitude for the good of the country, over which you were delegated to rule, especially when we remember that for this our grateful hearts had unceasingly prayed.

The manifold blessings which you have conferred on the people of Oudh, ever since you arrived in this province, will abide in their memory for generations to come. Whether we think of your care for the general prosperity of the country, or of your solicitude to encourage merit, and to honor the deserving, we have equal reason to be grateful to you. We have had the pleasure, on repeated occasions, of discharging the agreeable duty of thanking you publicly for the obligations which you have from time to time conferred upon us ; and it is therefore the less necessary to recapitulate them here. But we cannot omit to mention that, by carrying the Talookdars' Succession Act successfully through the Legislative Council, and thus consolidating and giving legal confirmation to our rights and privileges, you have laid us under a debt of gratitude which neither we, nor our successors, will ever be able to repay.

The occasion of meeting you for the last time as our Chief Commissioner, was not one on which we could have assembled here without a feeling of profound grief at our own loss, had you not, with kind anticipation, provided for us ample source of consolation by leaving, as your successor, our old and honored friend and patron, General Barrow, C.B. The joy that we felt at your promotion, and the grief of bidding you farewell, have raised feelings in our mind which we do not know how to express. We shall therefore content ourselves with offering you on our own part, and that of the people of Oudh in general, our hearty congratulations, and we shall conclude our present address with the prayer that, as long as the sun and the moon may revolve in their spheres, so long may last the power and glory of our gracious Queen and her Government ; that the blessings of her rule may extend wider and wider, and that you, whom she has chosen to rule a portion of her Indian subjects, may rise higher and higher in the estimation of our gracious Sovereign, and be honored with her favors.—We are, &c.,

The Talookdars of Oudh

The following is a translation of the reply, which was in elegant Hindoostani :—

Talookdars of Oudh.

I can truly say that I feel greatly honoured in receiving your address, and although I perfectly know that I owe your generous praises much more to your own good feeling than to my own merits, I do not the less thank you for the kindness which has dictated them.

If in the course of my service in Oudh I have been able to confer some benefits on you, in common, as I hope with the humbler classes of the population, I heartily rejoice, being convinced that the true interest of the several orders of a political community are inseparably connected.

The satisfaction you express at the appointment of General Barrow as Chief Commissioner, confirms me in the confidence which I feel in the success of his future administration.

I shall never cease to be deeply interested in the prosperity of Oudh ; and cherishing the friendship I have formed with many of you, I shall always be glad to obtain information of the continuance of the contentment and distinction in which I now happily leave you.

MISS GARRETT.

"T.," the London correspondent of the *Friend of India*, has an interesting sketch of Miss Garrett :—

"Next to the war we talk of the School Board. The elections to that body excited a profound interest, men voting who never voted in their lives, while they have settled some most important questions. The ballot, for instance, is now inevitable, and cumulative voting is much more popular than it has ever been, while the 'Women's Rights' party have received a most important lift. [illegible] will never receive the vote in England, for [illegible] the will of the majority and its power to enforce that will must go together or freedom will go down. For example, if all women voted they would be certain to establish a Maine Law. That would be met by insurrection, and as the women could not beat the men in street fighting, Government would be brought into contempt. But there seems to be no reason whatever why, if men choose to elect women, women should not sit. It is almost certain, for instance, that if Miss Garrett could and would stand for Marylebone, she would be returned by a smashing majority. She had many things against her for the School Board ; her sex, her supposed scepticism, and her profession, but her candidature excited a storm of enthusiasm. Not only did she reap the whole benefit of the cumulative vote, but she had more individual supporters than any member of Parliament for the borough ever had, and she is the only person who ever carried every ward. She owes some of this popularity no doubt to her tongue. I doubt if any woman before ever spoke quite as well. Eloquent women we have had before, but a quiet, lady-like, shortsighted little person who talks to 5,000 people as quietly and convincingly as a Minister of State, who can reason thoroughly, who can get the laugh, without being bitter, or quell an insult with a word is a phenomenon. In her canvass at Hampstead one man began abusing her roundly, and was rebuked by the speaker who followed him. 'I am quite sorry,' said Miss Garrett, 'that my assailant should have been scolded, for I am sure every body in the room felt as grateful to him as I did. His speech was quite a relief after all that praise, quite a cool breeze.' 'Damn the woman,' said an opponent who heard this, 'I must vote for her after all.' Again, at another meeting a man, fully convinced that he could destroy her chances, rudely asked in the middle of her speech, 'Will you vote against the Contagious Diseases Act ?' a very sore subject in England just now. Miss Garrett turned round, looked at her assailant, said, 'No, sir, for I understand the Act,' and went on as if nothing had occurred. The Board, you will see, elected Lord Lawrence chairman, though it declined to pay him, and he will do the work with a will. Had his election not been secure, Dr. Lyon Playfair, member for some Scotch university, and a most able man, would have been brought forward by his party, who were determined not to have Mr. McCullah Torrens or Mr. Reed."

Mr. J. Brabazon Pilkington, late of the Civil Service of Ceylon, who made himself rather notorious in that colony by his eccentric conduct, and notably by his vehement desire to prosecute the Governor and other officials for false imprisonment, &c., and who was ordered to be sent to England in charge of a guardian, appointed by the Court, has, we see, turned up at the Marlborough Street Police Court, London. He "wished to swear an affidavit for the purpose of having warrants granted against the Governor of Ceylon and a number of officials in that island, for false imprisonment, and conspiracy to create lunacy, and having him treated as a lunatic in Ceylon." Mr. Lushington (the sitting magistrate) said the matter was not in his jurisdiction, neither were the persons, and he did not see how he could interfere.

The following story is told by one of the last batch of China papers :—A man named Sobe, a rice speculator, hearing every one prophesying fine weather, was much distressed. His friends were equally distressed at the idea of low prices, so they consulted together how they might set the elements by the ears and ruin the promising crops. A petition to their favorite gods was determined upon, and the gods were pleased—rain, wind, and thunder testifying to their pleasure. The crops were of course much damaged and the farmers furious. Just at this time the doings of Sobe and his friends got abroad, and the farmers vowed vengeance against the protégés of heaven. An attack was accordingly planned, and one night Sobe's house came down about his ears. Sobe sagaciously escaped. His power was, however, considered too dangerous for him to be allowed to live, and the farmers have accordingly petitioned the authorities for his speedy destruction.

Melancholy Ice Accident in Berkshire.—A most melancholy catastrophe happened in Berkshire on Saturday (Dec. 24.) Mr. John Walter, M. P., of Bearwood, near Wokingham, Berks, accompanied by his eldest son and other members of the family, and by Captain Edward Walter, his lady, and family, went to Bearwood Lake for an afternoon's recreation on the ice. About a quarter past 3 o'clock, while all were enjoying themselves, the ice gave way near the island, and Mr. John Walter, jun., and Masters Tom Walter, Francis Walter, Henry Walter, and Richard, the son of Capt. Walter, were all immersed. The lake, which covers a space of about 80 acres, was at this spot 30 feet deep. Mr. Arthur Walter, James Rackley, the boat-keeper, and others at once hastened to the rescue, while Mr. John Walter, jun., nobly endeavoured to keep his immersed brothers and cousin from sinking. The ice, however, continually broke under their grasp, and the hole became wider. Eventually four of the party were rescued, and there is no doubt that the saving of the lives of three out of the four is due to the heroic exertions of Mr. John Walter, jun. He was last seen endeavouring to lift and throw the youngest of the party towards the margin of the ice, where assistance was at hand, when he suddenly sank, probably from sheer exhaustion. His body was not recovered until nearly seven o'clock, when life was extinct. The deceased was a young man of great promise, and had only on Monday returned, by way of New York and San Francisco, from a long course of Eastern travel. The melancholy event has cast quite a gloom over the neighbourhood, and much sympathy is felt for the bereavement Mr. Walter and his family has sustained.—*Daily News*.

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* In Bombay they manage this part of the work better, avoiding the horrors of putrefaction by early removal. The engineer there is also a Justice of the Peace, and at the meetings of the Justices gives them the advantage of his knowledge and experience in their discussions.—(*Englishman*.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

IRISH THANKS FOR THE AMNESTY.

Mr. Gladstone will doubtless be glad to see that his recent act of clemency is not passed over by the Fenian press. The *Irishman* begins a leader by remarking that Mr. Gladstone has granted "not amnesty, but exile." The *Irishman* goes on—

'Open your prison gates: they come not all forth in this diminished troop. Deliver unto us them all, in the abounding health of mind and body, even as you rent them from us. Liberate from the cells of the MAD-HOUSE those whom your "indulgence" drove to mania. Set them forth free as they left us, in the strength of their young manhood, in the vigour of their chivalric minds. Roll back from the numerous sepulchres the heavy stones. Call forth to life, and health, and home those whom your "exceptional humanity" drove to death and buried in the dark GRAVE. Then, indeed, will the number of your liberated prisoners be complete, and your exemption from censure possible before men. But if to the diseased mind you can give no health, no life to the exanimate corpses, then stand back in silence, for your atonement is not yet complete. We reiterate our demand in the name of outraged Justice and Humanity, in the name of the victims of MANIA and DEATH.'

The *Flag* describes the release as "A Delusive Amnesty," and adds—

'They may go forth from their prisons these martyrs of ours—expatriated exiles—but they will go forth missionaries of their country's cause, and monuments of English wrong and shameless deception. Looking after them over the waters, Ireland, deceived once more by British statesmanship, will not kneel down to thank the minister for the delusive "clemency of the Crown," but to pray for the day when her confessors may return.'

The *Weekly News* calls for "an unconditional pardon," and doubts whether the "limited concession" will have any effect.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.

Passengers along Cadzow Bridge, Hamilton, in the beginning of last week, may have observed a blind Bartimeus, with a mongrel dog as only company, who sat propped up against the parapet of the bridge, and loudly vociferated select passages of the Old Testament narrative from one of the raised letter books issued by the Blind Asylum. Not a few who had to pass by on the other side, in order to avoid the circle of "gutter children" who formed his chief audience, thought that, had he been blest with eyesight, he might have selected a less objectionable *locus vociferandi*; but others of a milder mood "dropped a halfpenny in Homer's hat," and thought with a compassionate sigh upon his lonely and darkling existence. Among his sympathisers, it appears, was the buxom wife of another blind man, a peripatetic beggar, who was "doing" Hamilton at the same time. The trio shared at nights the same caravansery in the old town, and his dame, taking a mean advantage of the only pair of eyes amongst the three, and of her own bosom lord's sightless orbs, had found an opportunity over the nocturnal pipe and glass, to carry on a strong flirtation with the man of letters. Love, we are told is also blind, and the lady became reduced æsthetically to the same condition as her two companions. The literary flavour that hung around the "reader" turned her wavering fancy, and the flirtation ended like too many such unlawful entanglements. The faithless spouse eloped with her new lover, and was last seen tenderly arranging his cuttys-tool in the distant village of Lesmahagow. The betrayed husband called in vain upon the burgh authorities to avenge his outraged honour. "It's not the woman I care for so much; I can soon get another," he said, with added expletives, which we hope his scriptural rival would disdain, "but she has robbed me of all my pawn-tickets!" He has now left Hamilton in hot haste to "look" for them himself.—*Glasgow Herald.*

"A WORD FOR THE ENGLISH."

In the *Berlin National Zeitung*, M. Arnold Ruge publishes an article headed "Ein Wort für die Engländer." In it he says that the hostile tone now and then observed towards England by the German press appears, however justifiable, in many respects impolitic. All essential interests of the two countries are the same, and there are no contending ones. The common interests are the peace of Europe, freedom of industry, commerce, navigation, and public life. No invasion of either country is to be apprehended by the other. The English Constitution is not only not feared by the Germans, but in its form is taken by them as a model. The question why England declared herself only hypothetically—*i. e.* in case of a violation of the neutrality of Belgium—against France, M. Ruge answers by saying that, otherwise, England would have abandoned the principle of interfering as little as possible in continental affairs; Germans cannot expect not to have it remarked when they shake hands with Russia; and the distrust of German constitutionalism is still and justly great in England, as the principle of popular sovereignty has not yet become valid in Germany. England, moreover, having been accustomed to the French alliance, feels painfully the collapse of France, and does not in the least understand the question of Alsace and Lorraine and the significance of northern Germany, as the Seven Years' War and the war of 1866 are still looked upon by her simply as wars of conquest. M. Ruge recalls how the declaration of the present war was received by political leaders and the press. The subsequent change of opinion is attributed by M. Ruge to credulous faith in the professions of the Government of the 4th of September, which in reality wants "victory and the Rhine" just as much as Napoleon, and to the dislike of the third member of the Holy Alliance. He concludes by saying that Germany may arrive at an enduring confraternity with England, if she introduced the supremacy of the law and loyally adopted the English principles of government. If after the war a return of the Holy Alliance policy were guarded against, Germany would find her truest friend in England.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REFUGEES.

An office has been established at 30, King-street Cheapside, for the relief of distressed French refugees. Among the recipients have been widows and children who have enjoyed every comfort until now; aged men and women whose houses have been razed to the ground; gentlemen and ladies who were in easy circumstances six months ago, and who had no more expectation of needing charity than the most affluent reader of these lines; small traders whose means of livelihood suddenly melted away; and educated toilers of every degree, whose groove of labour has been destroyed, and who found themselves in a strange land, without money and without friends. The old established Society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress has appointed a committee to provide for the wants of German subjects expelled from France in consequence of the war. The British Charitable Society of Paris, itself a refugee, with a temporary home in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, and the Earl of Carnarvon as its chairman, has undertaken to attend to the distressing cases among the British subjects expelled from Paris and now in England. The well-known Société Française continues its good work of aiding deserving cases among the French dwellers or sojourners in London who come before them. By means of a Hope Committee, watched over by Miss Shedden, every refugee is comfortably clothed, as soon as his or her case is pronounced deserving, and the general committee has, after communicating with the consuls, sent subjects of almost every European State to their own countries. Harrowing stories are told of the condition in which many of the refugees were found. Stricken down with fever, famishing in wet cellars, shivering in insufficient clothing, on the verge of begging in the streets—this was the fate of many a respectable French family in London before the fund came to its aid. Some speak of dear ones who have been left in Paris, or on its outskirts, and concerning whose fate no intelligence can be gained. Here is a mother whose son was dangerously wounded at Sedan; there a slender girl whose father has not been heard of since Woerth; here a wife whose husband has lost his all, and whose health has broken down; there an aged man whose inability to earn his bread, and the consequent obligation to eat that of charity, seems a heavy trial. These examples are typical, and represent not unfairly the wretchedness caused by this unhappy war, and the miserable and helpless people it has thrown in our midst.—*Globe*, Dec. 30.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

A correspondent writing from Nantes says—"We are nearly all of us here attired in deep mourning, dating from the last engagement before Orleans. Many of the old noble familes of Brittany, and especially from Nantes, have suffered most severely from their loyal adherence to their motto, 'Noblesse oblige.' They were mostly enlisted in De Charette's Zouaves, and fought with a stubbornness which has rarely been equalled and with a daring which seemed born of despair. There are names both ancient and formerly of high renown, though now little known out of Brittany, which were well represented in that bloody field, most of them firm adherents of the cause of Henri V. Among the first to join were the Count de Bouillé, a man of advanced age and a grandfather, a person generally loved and venerated; his son Jaques, the father of a young family; and his son-in-law, M. de Cassenove. I give you the following incident on good authority. When, as usual, the men of the line who were in front of the Zouaves, turned tail, General de Sônis, finding it impossible to arrest their flight, addressed De Charette's gray Zouaves thus:—'Messieurs, montrons à ces lâches comment de vrais Français savent se battre. En avant!' Like the English six hundred at Balaclava, they obeyed the word of command with perfect discipline, and went calmly and steadily forward to certain death. The bearer of their colours was instantly shot down, Jaques de Bouillé seized the flag and immediately shared the same fate. The Count then took it from his dead son's hand, and was shot through the breast, expiring shortly after; while his son-in-law had his arm so shattered that it has been amputated, and he is now a prisoner of the Germans. You may judge of the sentiments and memories of the remnants of this noble family. The Zouaves went into that valley of death 800 strong—about 250 only returned alive. And yet the Republicans rail at them. The latter here do little but successively scream, exhort, and preach. They are headed by an insignificant braillard, who also manufactures mineral waters. The worst omen for the Republic in my opinion is that not one man in a hundred Republicans believes in it. They will neither fight for it nor stand fire on its behalf, and are to the men of '89 as water is to wine. The Bretons fight with a double conviction—loyalty to their king and loyalty to their religion; if the Reds believed in and fought for their faith as the Bretons do for theirs, the Germans would be literally forced through oceans of blood out of France. Their journals are occupied in lauding the Republic, abusing the Germans, carping at the Legitimists, and bespattering the Bonapartes with the foulest charges. Notwithstanding the ravings of the *Phare de la Loire*, the Reds here are about as plentiful as green peas at Christmas. It is currently stated here that the majority of sick soldiers recently arrived suffered from no other malady than fear of the enemy. M. Floury, much incensed therewith, has ordered them all to join their regiments, which will not be much better for their presence."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

The African traveller Dr. G. Schweinfurth gives an interesting account in the *Cologne Gazette* of an expedition to the country of the Niam-Niams, which, he says, had never been visited by a scientific traveller before. He performed this journey as the guest of Mohammed Abu Sammat, a trader in ivory, and the party consisted of 300 persons. The climate of the country is "extremely healthy," but travelling is difficult on account of the numerous rivers and marshes; in the southern districts the caravan had to cross a river or a bog nearly every quarter of an hour, and the crossing often occupied several hours. The general character of the land is that of a steppe, except on the banks of the rivers, which are thickly wooded and provided with narrow footpaths. In crossing a river the travellers usually sank to their hips in black mud, and huge leeches stuck to their legs. They suffered a good deal for want of food; all they could get was corn occasionally, and some bulbous roots (cassave, colocasia, bananas, and excellent yams), but no meat except fowls. On the return journey they killed some large antelopes, without which they would have been almost starved. They passed through the dominions of the chiefs Seriba Sabbi Nganye and Uando (the latter of whom presented Dr. Schweinfurth with a large jar full of scorched elephant's tripe taken from an animal a hundred years old), and finally reached the residence of Munsa, the King of the Mombuttu. This place lies at about 3 deg. north latitude south of the great Uelle River, which Dr. Schweinfurth believes is the same as the Upper Khari (affluent of Lake Tchad,) and joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum. Munsa is a "reddish-brown savage, covered all over with shining copper ornaments like a well-kept kitchen;" his wives are painted in all sorts of colours, and the rooms in his palace are as large as railway stations; that in which the travellers were received was 100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high. Cannibalism is prevalent both among the Mombuttu and the Niam-Niams. Munsa eats human flesh daily, and the Mombuttu go regularly on hunting expeditions among the wild negro races in the south; the dead and wounded are either eaten on the spot or their flesh dried for future consumption, and the prisoners are carried away to be eaten at leisure. As for the Niam-Niams, they make war on the Nubians out of sheer cannibalism. "Flesh, Flesh!" is their war-cry, and any slave that comes in their way is at once sacrificed to their ruling passion. On the return journey the travellers were repeatedly attacked by Niam-Niams with lances and boomerangs, but their only casualties were two wounded, one of whom was the leader of the caravan, Mohammed Abu Sammat. Both soon recovered. The total distance travelled from Seriba Ghattas, in Djur, whence Dr. Schweinfurth dates his letter, to Munsa's residence was about seventy-five German (300 English) miles.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ATTACK ON LE BOURGET.

(From the "Daily News'" Special Correspondent with the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony.)

Margency, Dec. 23, Evening.

Scarcely had I given up my letter to the Feldpost in Gonesse (whence the post leaves at two), when Aubervilliers fired a gun which seemed to be a signal, and a furious cannonade almost at once began. Le Bourget—poor battered Le Bourget—with my friends of the Queen Elizabeth Regiment, was again in receipt of all the punishment. Instead of returning to my post of the morning, which is ineligible as a view point, I made for the high ground between Gonesse and Arnouville, from which the whole scene lay spread before me like a map, in the clear afternoon air. In a long column, with its left resting on a clump of houses, a little in front of Courneuve, right athwart the plain behind Drancy, and on as far as Baubigny—further, perhaps, only I could not see it—stood the French infantry. There must have been 30,000 of them at least. Behind, in front of Courneuve, were two batteries of field artillery continually firing; there was another near the farm of Drancy, and at least two more in the village of Drancy itself. Then the forts were all hard at work from du Nord away in the north, the lunette of Stains, its covered way running across the inundation, de l'Est flashing out its discharges so close to the water's edge that the smoke might have been taken for jets of steam—Aubervilliers the grey and grim, squatting there like a gigantic toad in the middle of the green plain—and Romanvilliers on the further brink of the canal; while the puff and curl of smoke which ever and anon hung round the lofty summit of Noisy, far away on the top of the ridge, and standing bluffly up against the horizon, told that again to-day Clichy was experiencing its tender mercies. But this was the only diversion; everything itself concentrated itself doggedly on Le Bourget, if I except Mont Valérien, which away far to the right in the eye of the declining sun had also his mantle of white smoke about his shoulders, betokening annoyance to St. Cloud or Bougival. La Briche alone was quiet, lying there by the north bank of the Seine, looking as sulky as might be, as if out of temper at being debarred from joining in the *melée*. And a right boisterous *melée* it was, yet for the most part one-sided. The Guards' artillery between Gonesse and Aulnay was profoundly silent; I suppose the French infantry were beyond range, and the forts, of course, yet more so. On the tract between Aulnay and Sevran the batteries of the 12th Army Corps were very brisk, firing steadily across into Drancy and the line toward Bondy, but making comparatively a poor show in comparison with the profuse fire of the French bursting out from so many points simultaneously. I am almost certain that I heard the crashing of the shells into Le Bourget every moment I saw the flash and smoke of their explosion. With hardly an exception, every gun had the range well, and how it was possible for anything to live in the place passes my comprehension. But certain it is that there was in it von Altroch's battalion of the Queen Elizabeth's, in the cellars it may be, or behind the thick walls, but there sure enough, as the French infantry would have found out had they ventured on the attack. Several times it seemed as if this was coming. Once three battalions threw themselves into as many columns—just to the right of Courneuve, and made a start. I could see the officers out in the front. There was one man on a white horse, it might have been Ducrot himself, who was ubiquitous—now cantering right out beyond everything, now wheeling and halting, as if making a speech to encourage the advance. They came on very steadily for about a quarter of a mile, then they slowed, and finally halted. The officer on the white horse seemed to go frantic; he dashed hither and thither with desperate energy. Once or twice he rode right into one battalion, then came scouring round the rear, no doubt to stay the tailing off. But all was of no use. He could not get his fellows' steam up. A few shells came flying over Le Bourget and burst under their noses. There was one sharp bicker of musketry out from behind a barricade by Le Bourget railway station. That was von Altroch giving tongue, and when the Queen Elizabeths' bark they also bite. The battalions went about, the white horseman bringing up the rear at a slow walk, as if marching to the funeral of his honour, and they blended again with the long fixed line. At a later hour I saw less distinctly another threatened assault from Drancy, but it made no head, and I could not distinguish its strength or character.

How brisk the French were everywhere behind this long line of theirs. The whole plain between Courneuve and Baubigny was alive. I could distinctly see the red-cross flag flying on the ambulances as they stood by Maison des Ponceaux, in the southern rear of Courneuve. The Soissons railway line was extensively utilised. Half-a-dozen locomotives were puffing on it at once, each drawing a train of three or four carriages. When the train got to the end of its tether, about 500 yards beyond Courneuve, it halted, and disembarked its freight—always soldiers. Reinforcements kept being drafted up till the very close—a circumstance auguring ill for peace to-morrow. At the improvised railway terminus stood fast a locomotive, with a couple of carriages in front of it—no doubt those famous pieces of workmanship of Cail's, the cuirassed mitrailleuse waggons. They were, however, never called into action to-day. I never saw the locomotive move, but it had its steam up.

Riding along the front to the edge of Montmorency, I came on the artillery officers stationed there looking out on the scene through a huge telescope—a very powerful instrument. Bending it across to Montmartre, I could distinctly see the Parisians packed in dense masses on and around the top of the hill. Behind the round column of Solferino, now used as an observatory, there stood the largest group—men, women, and children. I wonder what they thought of the scene, such a contrast to scenes Parisians wot of which these once quiet villages in the foreground have seen. By four o'clock the fire was burning out, only the embers still smouldered in the shape of a sullen gun from de L'Est or Aubervilliers. The smoke from our artillery away at Sevran was still banking up in large clouds, and we could just hear the sharp cracks of the field pieces. By five the forts had left off, and although the field batteries in front of Courneuve brightened up again, it was but a momentary spurt—the usual "last word." Before I turned my horse's head towards Margency, the watch fires were burning up brightly in the crisp darkness of the frosty night, and all was quiet. My last view of Montmartre as I looked back going down the slope showed me the electric light flashing out from it across the plain in a great weird streak.

You may remember that in commenting on the French general's proclamation to the effect that operations on the east side had given place to other schemes after the withdrawal from the "horseshoe," I expressed a not unconfident opinion that this announcement was a ruse, and that ere long we should have warm work in the professedly abandoned quarter. You may remember also that in describing the manner in which the Germans had thrown up works across the naturally weak tract which lies on either side the Canal d'Ourcq, and northward to Gonesse, I expressed a conviction that they had made this section strong enough to turn any French force that might assail it. Events so far have fully proved the correctness of the first anticipation, and the second is certainly not up till now to be impugned. I have the fullest confidence that any future effort—and such effort I believe to be imminent—will share the issue of those of the day before yesterday and to-day. Why, so far from carrying the "entrenched camp," the French have not been able to take and hold Le Bourget, its mere incidental advance post.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Russian *Invalid* (organ of the War Office at St. Petersburg) publishes some interesting information regarding the new levy of six per thousand ordered in Russia by the Imperial ukase of the 1st (13th) inst. It says that during the last four years the proportion of recruits taken from the able-bodied population has been four per thousand, making an annual contingent of about 100,000 men. As, however, the period of military service was in 1859 reduced from twenty to fifteen years, the effective strength of the army, which is at present about 1,250,000, would under the system hitherto pursued fluctuate considerably; "but such fluctuations cannot be admitted if we are to place the army on such a complete footing as to make it capable of acting in any eventuality." A further cause of fluctuation is the new military reform introduced by the Emperor in his ukase of the 4th of November, which orders the formation of reserves taken from the men on furlough. The levy, proceeds the *Invalid*, is therefore "a measure destined to secure, not the wants of the present moment, when we could do without recruiting altogether, but the effective organization of our military forces in the future." Moreover, adds the *Invalid*, the men now to be recruited will, as their numbers are considerably greater than those of the ordinary annual contingents, get their furlough much sooner than usual, for their services with the regular army, which is to remain at its present strength, will not be required so long. In conclusion, the *Invalid* points out that the levy is the first step towards making service in the Russian army compulsory for all classes of the population.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WAR OF 1870 AND THE SIXTH CHAPTER OF JEREMIAH.

Mr. George Augustus Sala writes to *Notes and Queries*:—

Liberal wits of the last century were very apt to make merry with the High Tory theologians who strove to draw foreshadowings of the proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick and the manœuvres of General Mack from the prophecies of Micah and Habakkuk. The accompanying extracts, however, from the sixth chapter of Jeremiah seem to me to bear with such curious closeness on the actual siege of Paris by the Prussians that I shall not be deemed, I hope, a vain wrester of texts if I call attention to them in the columns of *Notes and Queries*:—

2. I have likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate woman.	
3. The shepherds with their flocks shall come unto her; they shall pitch their tents against her, round about; they shall feed every one in his place.	Prior to the commencement of the siege immense numbers of sheep and cattle were driven under the walls of Paris, and "parked" in the Bois de Boulogne. Anxious inquiries were made among the garrison for soldiers who had been shepherds to tend this enormous livestock.
4. Prepare ye war against her; arise, and let us go up at noon. Woe unto us! for the day goeth away, for the shadows of the evening are stretched out.	The assault should have taken place at "noon," at an early stage of the siege, in September. It has been delayed until dark winter has set in, and the difficulty of the German task is frightfully increased.
5. Arise, and let us go by night, and let us destroy her palaces.	Night attack, and ultimate bombardment threatened. Great fears entertained by the French lest the Tuileries and Louvre should be destroyed.
6. For thus hath the Lord of Hosts said, Hew ye down trees, and cast a mount against Jerusalem: this is the city to be visited; she is wholly oppression in the midst of her.	Obvious. Redoubts, barricades and other fortifications thrown up by the besiegers, who maintain that Paris is "oppressed" by the Government of National Defence.
7. As a fountain casteth out her waters, so she casteth out her wickedness: violence and spoil is heard in her; before me continually is grief and wounds.	Frequent sorties of the besieged, comprising undisciplined Mobiles and National Guards from the mob of Belleville. *Emeutes* in Paris. Ambulances and hospitals at Versailles.
11. Therefore I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with holding in; I will pour it out upon the children abroad, and upon the assembly of young men together: for even the husband with the wife shall be taken, the aged with him that is full of days.	German soldiers expressing weariness at the lengthiness of the siege.
12. And their houses shall be turned unto others, with their fields and wives together: for I will stretch out my hand upon the inhabitants of the land, saith the Lord.	Married Frenchmen not exempt from the *levee en masse*. Obvious.
14. They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace.	Feeble negotiations for armistice; not believed in by either belligerent.
22. Thus saith the Lord, *Behold a people cometh from the north country, and a great nation shall be raised from the sides of the earth.*	Obvious reference to embattled Germany. The Romans who destroyed Jerusalem were not Northerners.
23. They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are cruel and have no mercy; their voice roareth like the sea; and they ride upon horses set in array as men for war against thee, O daughter of Zion.	Uhlans. Guttural language of the Germans. Shooting of peasantry. Requisitions. Burning of Bazeilles.

THE FROST.

(*Globe*, Dec. 30.)

Up to this afternoon there is no sign of the breaking up of the frost, for although in the crowded thoroughfares of the City there is a short space of time, just afternoon, in which parts of the pavement become in that sloppy condition which is indicative of thaw, yet in the suburbs there is no movement in the thin layer of hard-trodden snow which now covers the pavements. Indeed, symptoms are rather the other way, for about ten o'clock last night there was another fall of snow—heavy, though it lasted only a short time. The omnibus traffic has been irregular for some days past; in some cases double fares are demanded, and there are but few vehicles running after about 8 o'clock P.M. Owing to the great accumulation of floating ice on the river the steamboats plying between Chelsea and London Bridge yesterday ceased running. The ice in the Parks remains generally in firm and good condition, and was yesterday frequented by 60,000 persons during the day. The banks of the Serpentine and Kensington-gardens were thronged with promenaders. It has been generally remarked that for many years so many ladies have not been seen on the ice as in the present season. This may be attributable to the large number of foreigners now resident in London. On the Long Water, the Round Pond, and the Lake in the Regent's Park, there were many skating parties entirely composed of French ladies and gentlemen. Last night the Serpentine presented the appearance of a fair, there being fully 1,000 persons skating by torchlight. There were extemporised tents and stalls, lighted up by naphtha, of the numerous persons letting out skates for hire.

The Scotch newspaper report that similar weather prevails there. In Edinburgh the snow is two or three inches deep, and in low-lying places it has accumulated, in some instances, to a depth of nearly half a foot. Though the temperature continued low on Wednesday, the streets of the city became sloppy, and very disagreeable to pedestrians. In the evening the temperature rose, and late last night there was some appearance of a thaw having set in. At Greenock, the fog which had impeded the navigation of the Clyde was nearly gone yesterday. Several shipping casualties had occurred on previous days.

The River Dee has been frozen over at Chester for several days past. Skating was commenced at Boughton Fords on Wednesday, but the ice was not then sufficiently strong to be perfectly safe for heavy weights.

We are reminded that in London there is a "Doorstep Brigade" of small boys, who, with their brooms, can at any moment issue from their house at 18, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea, to work for any householder who desires their services.

THE SIEGE AND SURRENDER OF PHALSBOURG.

(From the "Times'" Correspondent.)

Saverne, Dec. 14.

After a defence longer than any other fortress in France has maintained during this war, the gates of this gallant little fortress are open, and as I write I see from my window the officers of the garrison mustering in the Place d'Armes to depart to Rastadt as prisoners of war. The bulk of the troops were marched off yesterday, but a number, including the Gardes Mobiles, accompany their officers to-day. I walked from Saverne yesterday afternoon over the pass in the Vosges which leads to Phalsbourg, passing Lützelberg to the right. A deep fall of snow lay on the ground, and the air was intensely cold. It was a walk of six miles, and, to my surprise, until I reached the hamlet of Quatre Vents, one of the head-quarters of the besieging force, a mile outside the fortress, I scarcely met a single human being: the silence and solitude of the forest was oppressive. It was dusk as I passed through the Port de l'Allemagne, and found the streets of the little city filled with a tumultuous throng. My first care was to secure a bed for the night, and in quest of it I visited every hotel, *estaminet*, and *cafe* in Phalsbourg. It was all in vain. One-third of the town was burnt down, and the outcasts thrown for shelter upon their neighbours. There were the French officers and troops to be lodged, and the victorious German forces to be accommodated. Everywhere I was met with the response, "Impossible! The *militaires* have taken possession of all our beds." Several hours had elapsed, utter darkness had set in, when I found an unexpected shelter. A kind soul took me in, made me up a bed on his sofa, gave me breakfast this morning, and peremptorily refused the slightest acknowledgment. It is misfortune which opens the heart; prosperity which hardens it. I learnt later in the day, when I heard what the town had just suffered, to appreciate this hospitality. My good fortune did not end here. I met at breakfast a gentleman who, on my expressing a wish for some details of the siege, replied, "I know of two or three diaries which have been written of its events; but I will take you to one of the commanding officers of the garrison, who I know has kept a journal." He did so, and I met with the frankest reception. We found him in the chief *café* upon the Place d'Armes, and, after an introduction, he drew from his breast his pocket-book, closely written, and remarked, "This would have been entirely at your service, but you see it is a long narrative. In two hours we officers have to start for Germany, and in that time you cannot possibly examine it; but sit down and I will give you a *résumé*. There have been so many incidents that I hardly know what to tell you." From our conversation I have drawn up the particulars subjoined.

Phalsbourg was closely invested on the 9th of August. It was bombarded the next evening for an hour and a half by two batteries, the besieging force being under the command of General Gersdorff, with four and six pounder shell guns. The firing was intensely rapid, and 3,000 projectiles are computed to have been thrown into the fortress in that brief space. Nevertheless, one house only was seriously injured. On August 14 the bombardment was renewed. It commenced at 7 in the morning and continued until 4 in the afternoon, raging along the side of Phalsbourg which runs parallel with the Port de France, and in the conflagration which it occasioned about 40 houses were burnt, including the church, and of the 250 houses of the town few escaped without more or less injury, many being made uninhabitable. The summons to surrender which followed was refused, and after this the siege lapsed into a blockade. The beleaguering troops were relieved from time to time on their onward march westwards, no week passing without *parlementaires* knocking at the gates. The garrison consisted of about 1,000 regular troops and 800 Gardes Mobiles; the investing force varied; at the close it numbered 5,000 infantry, with artillery, and a squadron of Bavarian cavalry. On November 24 there was another smart bombardment. At it was, however, famine which at the last compelled the garrison to open the gates. I must pass to this phase of the siege. The fortress was not well provisioned. Very early in October they began to eat horse-flesh, and henceforward a horse was killed every other day. Salt, tobacco, coffee, and sugar rapidly failed, and latterly wine. Towards the close, every other day, the rations of the garrison consisted of a water soup, in which the tallow fat of the cattle and horses, cut candle-fashion, was dealt out to stir it up and make it nourishing. Meanwhile the provisions of the town were becoming exhausted. Phalsbourg is set down in gazetteers as having a population of 4,000. The useless mouths had been ejected at the outset. My host informed me that his wife and four children had passed the last four months at Saverne, and my impression is that nearly half the population had quitted the town. Those resident suffered the same privations as the garrison. A Prussian spy had cut the conduit which supplies Phalsbourg with water, and thus want of water was added to the rest. Towards the close of the blockade the Commandant had to feed daily 1,200 of the inhabitants in addition to his garrison. Two whose pride recoiled from these alms were found dead of hunger in their dwellings. It was this condition of famine which at last brought about the reduction of the fortress.

"Had we been regardless of the lives of the citizens, we might have possibly held out another fortnight; *mais cui bono?* But I am anxious you should most distinctly understand we did *not* capitulate, although everything was eaten up in Phalsbourg even to the last biscuit. No; we destroyed all our *matériel*; we broke up our chassepots, sank in the fosse our powder, spiked our cannon, and then opened our gates, exclaiming to the besiegers, '*Entrez Messieurs, s'il vous plaira!*'"

I meditated upon this for a minute, and rejoined:—"In that case I feel bound to give you the opportunity of contradicting reports which have been published to the contrary," and drawing out from my pocket the *Carlsruhe Zeitung* of the previous day which I had bought *en route* I pointed to a paragraph, dated the 12th of December, which ran that "the Commandant of Phalsbourg had that day made proposals for a capitulation, with the condition of permission to leave with arms and baggage, conditions which had been rejected." The officer replied at once—

"I thank you warmly for calling my attention to this, for there is no one more qualified than I am to refute it, inasmuch as I was the *parlementaire* upon the occasion to which this paragraph clearly refers. On the 2nd of December the Prussian Commandant at Lutzelburg sent us a summons to surrender, and on the 3rd I rode over to convey the refusal of our Commandant. In the conversation which ensued afterwards, I made a remark, and to avoid misinterpretation I must beg to write you down the exact words I used."

He did so, and I give a close, literal translation, quoting in the original the phrase which seems to me to involve the *modus* of the controversy:—

"A French *parlementaire* replied to the summons to surrender,—'That the town will never surrender, *et si jamais elle capitule ce sera à ces conditions*: Retirement of the garrison with arms and baggage, with permission from the Prussian Government to direct themselves to whatever point they please. This garrison to have the right to rejoin immediately a corps of the French army and *par conséquence, de combattre*.'"

"And what reply did the Prussian General make to this?" I said. "Oh, he broke out into a rage, and demanded, 'And pray where do you propose to go, may I ask?' 'Oh, perhaps to Marseilles, Lyons, Perpignan, or Bordeaux;' and so the matter dropped." "But what do you call this, yielding up yourselves prisoners of war?" I remarked with some curiosity. "It is a surrender?" "No, a *reddition*." I must leave the nice distinction to military connoisseurs. I learnt later the high rank of my informant, but do not feel at liberty to give it.

According to the ancient rigid interpretation of martial law the victors under such a *reddition* as this would have had the right to put the garrison to the sword; but I can affirm, after having seen the capitulations of Strasburg, Metz, and Verdun, that never have I seen anything like the effusive *entente cordiale* between victors and vanquished which prevailed last night in Phalsbourg. Both were bent on indemnifying themselves for the privations of weeks past. A most disagreeable business had ended, the most disagreeable, perhaps, which falls to the lot of the soldier, and "*Embrassons nous, et ça finisse!*" was the order of the day. Such fraternizing, such clinking of glasses, I never saw before. I fancy the French officers must have laughed in their sleeves at the incessant "*Prosits*"—may it profit!—of their Prussian friends. I take it they are as delighted to get out of this place as the Germans are to get in. By comparison even Glogau will be a cheerful, pleasant place of interment, or rather *internement*.

December 15.

Before the doors of Phalsbourg were thrown open to the besiegers 12,000 muskets, together with 800 rounds of cartridges for each, were destroyed, 60,000 quintals (200lb.) of powder were flung into the moat, and all the cannon spiked, and their wheels and carriages [illegible] examined many of the guns in position; they appeared to have been recently cast at Bourges, and are of large calibre. The powder had been stored at Phalsbourg at the beginning of the war for the use of the Army of the Rhine. The moats are littered with its paper casings. One reason why the fortress ran short of provisions was that after the rout of Froeschwiller the wreck of MacMahon's army was rallied upon Phalsbourg, 35,000 kilogrammes of its provisions were drawn upon, and there was not sufficient time to re-victual. The earlier sorties of the garrison, made to gather supplies, were often successful; in the later ones the villages were found cleared bare by the besiegers.

The town inside the walls is a square set in an octagon fortress, its four lines being defined by great *casernes*, magazines, and arsenals. There is a Place d'Armes in the centre, from which short straight streets radiate. It is all modern, and has not a vestige of architectural interest. In the palmy days of coaching, when 14 diligences passed by daily, besides posting vehicles innumerable, it was a brisk little place, but the railways have stranded it high and dry on its little knoll in the Vosges.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—The most inveterate cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is bare justice to Dr. de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully satisfies me that he has not exaggerated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
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Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
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Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
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Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
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The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
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Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
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Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
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The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
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All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

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A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.

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One Portable Steam Engine, 12 Horse-power, with two Cylinders 8½ in. diameter, and enlarged fire-box for burning wood; mounted on strong iron travelling wheels with pole; and supplied with Tube Brush, Suction Pipe, Spanners, Oil Tin, Firing Irons, Waterproof Cover, &c., complete, including a second safety Valve under Lock and Key, a patent Steam Pressure Guage and Signal Whistle; also fitted with Chapman's patent variable expansion, eccentric, continuous Feed Pump and improved Water Heater.

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The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

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Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

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7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 1s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Head Office—MEERUT.
Directors.

Chairman, W. McLeavy, Esq.	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. Collins, Esq.	,, Allahabad Bank.
R. R. Deans, Esq.	,, Mussoorie Savings Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq.	
J. C. Parry, Esq.	Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq.	Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stovell, Esq.	,, Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq.	,, Barrister-at-Law.
Sheikh Ellahee Bux	

MEDICAL ADVISER.
William Moir, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
SECRETARY.
D. Lancaster, Esq.

The Chief Features are:
ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
THE ENTIRE DIRECTION IS IN INDIA.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed after the 3rd year to those assured on the "with Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial Bonus.

For Forms, Tables of Rates, &c., apply to the Bombay Agents,
Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.,
23, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 14th November 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished, Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 47, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, from the 1st February next, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 28, situated at Cumballa Hill, known as the SION CASTLE, together with Outhouses and Stables, and was formerly occupied by A. T. Crawford, Esq., and lately by W. Nicol, Esq. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA, Nos. 56-57, Khetwady Main Road.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious OUT-HOUSES and STABLING, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House, just vacated by G. S. Judge, Esq.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

NOTICES.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.—The undersigned, as Agents for Mr. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices:—

			£ s. d.
1	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun 12 bore ditto in case Complete	Pin do.	27 0 0
1	do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23 10 0
1	do. do Rifle Patent Striker	do.	39 10 0
1	do. do. do. ditto	do.	45 0 0
1	do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	do.	37 10 0
1	do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25 0 0
1	do. do. do. 16 bore	do.	25 0 0
1	Single Henry Rifle	do.	12 0 0
1	Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44 10 0
1	do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22 0 0
1	do. do. do.		28 0 0
1	do. do. do.		27 0 0
1	do. do. ·450 Henry's Rifling	do.	45 0 0

Cartridge Cases of Various Kinds, Bullets, Wads, &c. &c.
Detailed Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 25, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 3 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crepe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

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